THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE IMPEACHMENT.

The Caucus for Impeachment of President Johnson—Political Favoritism No Reason for his Removal—Curious Precedents in the History of the Chief Magistracy—Washington Himself Declared it "Political Suicide" to Appoint an Opponent to Office—What the House Judiciary Committee is Doing, Etc. Etc.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—Impeachment or no impeachment? That is the great question agitating the public mind to-day. Will Andrew Johnson be impeached? The argument in favor of his impeachment, stripped of all its generalities and reduced to the mere substance of what may be proven to be fact, is that he has, in the administration of the Government, followed the uniform course adopted by all his predecessors, from Washington to Lincoln; that is, he has had a policy of his own, and in the bestowal of his patronage has sought to favor those who conformed in political sentiment to that policy. This may be an impeachable offense or not; that is not here to be discussed. But the first President of the United States, the immortal Washington, was guided in his administration of the Government by the same rule, and so have been all succeeding Presidents.

Said Washington, in a letter to Timothy Pickering, then Secretary of War, dated Mount Vernon, September 27, 1795: * * * "I shall not, while I have the honor to administer the Government, bring a man into any office of consequence knowingly whose political tenets are adverse to the measures which the general Government are pursuing. For this in my opinion, would be a sort of political suicide. That it would embarrass its movements is most certain."—*Jared Sparks' Writings of Washington.*

And again, less than one month later, he applies the test in the case of Patrick Henry, whose "loyalty" was known to all the world. In a confidential letter to Edward Carrington, Washington writes:—

(Private and confidential.)

MT. VERNON, October 9, 1795.—Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 2d instant came duly to hand, and I shall wait the result of the proposed inquiries.

One request frequently begets another, and that is the case at present. You know full well that the office of State is vacant, but you may not know that I find difficulty in filling it. In the appointments to the great offices of the Government my aim has been to combine geographical situation, and sometimes other considerations, with abilities and fitness of known character. In pursuance of this system I have tried to bring Judge Patterson, Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, into this office, but they have all declined, the last by the post of Wednesday. I would have made an offer of it to Mr. Henry in the first instance, but two reasons were opposed to it; first, ignorance of his political sentiments, for I should consider it an act of governmental suicide to bring a man into so high an office who was unfriendly to the Constitution and laws which were to be his guide. * —*Jared Sparks' Writings of Washington.*

These citations merely settle the fact that Washington had his own views of public policy, and required all appointees of the Government to conform to those views. Still they do not prove that Washington did not in that commit a grave offense, subjecting him, if prosecuted, to impeachment. It will remain for the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congress to determine whether such a rule of action, faithfully adhered to, is an impeachable offense within the meaning of the Constitution.

But without speculating on what Congress will or will not do, it will be received by the country as a singular circumstance that none of the gentlemen who have aspired to the leadership of the majority in Congress have ventured to take the initiative in this impeachment movement. This fact has a suspicious air about it. Boutwell has openly accused the President with conspiring to prevent the recapture of one of Mr. Lincoln's assassins, and has more than intimated, on several occasions, a belief in his complicity in that ferocious conspiracy. Thad. Stevens cannot take the floor without trumping up some criminal charge against the Executive and denouncing him with the most vindictive epithets. Bingham swore to his constituents that he would neither give sleep to his eyes nor slumber to his eyelids until he had drawn up a bill of impeachment against Andrew Johnson. Even the Speaker of the House daily permits the utterance on the floor of violent threats and scandalous charges against the President, with no interference on his part. All these gentlemen are supposed to be endowed with a degree of intelligence beyond the ordinary run of the members. But while they have all been forward in denunciations and criminations of the President, none of them presumed to put their charges in shape for official action. On the contrary, when men of vastly inferior standing, intelligence, and influence, worked upon by the loud talk and boastful threatenings of their superiors, thought to make political capital for themselves by reducing this talk to action and these threats to actual hostilities, the great leaders were seized with a panic of alarm and terror, and interposed their strongest influences, most potent appeals, and all manner of efforts to prevent the consummation of the purpose. Thus it is evident that the wisdom and intelligence of the House at no time has and does not now purpose making the test with the Executive of the truthfulness of the charges in which they have indulged so freely. Their talk, by their subsequent conduct, is shown to have been all for effect. Their better judgments teach them the folly of attempting extreme measures, for they know that if they fail of conviction, the party in whose interests they act will be damaged beyond reparation. On the contrary, so long as they merely indulged in talk and threats their arguments were as potential with ignorant people as though they were based on truth. Now they must either prove their charges true, or forever abstain from repeating them. They see the danger of losing their ammunition.

The House Judiciary Committee, in whose hands the matter now rests, have a terrible responsibility thrown upon them, and naturally they will be very careful in its exercise. This will account for the conflicting reports which reach the public of the doings of the committee. In order not unnecessarily to alarm the people, their proceedings are yet a sealed book, which no one can open. Contradictory statements emanate from the brains of this, that, and the other enterprising correspondent, but all such statements are the merest speculation and guess work. The most diligent inquiry does not discover a single subpœna issued by the committee. This is significant. It shows at all events that they have not yet commenced their investigations. There was a statement sent abroad that Ashley had been before them, but the concurrent testimony of all who should know is that he merely met the Committee casually and informally, at one of their regular meetings, as the prosecutor in the case, to ascertain what was to be the mode of procedure. He has not met them since. Another statement that Secretary Stanton had been called before them, and, as some newsmongers had it, had actually given some testimony, is equally apocryphal. It looks reasonable to suppose that a Cabinet Minister, being called upon to testify in so important a matter affecting his principal, would at least notify that principal of the fact; but up to this time the President has not been informed by Mr. Stanton one way or the other. So, too, in regard to the statement that the General Committee had referred the investigation to a sub-committee of three, composed of the most ultra radicals, which is now denied by those who gave it currency. Thus all these reports are mere surmises and nothing more, and the more reasonable conclusion is that the Committee has not yet determined the main fundamental question, whether they shall investigate at all or not, which, it will be remembered, is a matter left to their option.—*N. Y. Herald.*

BURSTING OF THE OIL BUBBLE.

Sheriff's Sales of Oil Lands and Effects—Fortunes Knocked Down with the Hammer.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, January 7.

On Saturday last the Sheriff of Venango county, Pennsylvania, wound up the existence of several oil companies by selling their effects at auction to satisfy judgments against them. Among these unfortunates were representatives from all the leading cities where the petroleum fever raged for a time, and some of the companies knocked on the head by the Sheriff's hammer at one time figured largely in prospectuses and on the stock board.

One of the more noticeable names is that of the President Petroleum Company, which "went it" chiefly on the strength of its vast territory, embracing hundred of acres, shaded on the map as "good borable territory," and dotted with "wells" in a line with "flowing wells" on somebody else's land. We believe that on the many hundred acres of the President Company's land not a single paying well was bored.

We recognize among the other names those of companies whose chief advantage lay in their having a limited amount of land, but that lying in an "oil basin," though subsequent explorations proved that the basin, if it existed at all, was empty. Others claimed to be in a district where the oil was light in quality but large in yield, whilst others insisted on the opposite advantage of smaller yield, but greater density, and therefore greater value.

One Cleveland organization figures in the list—the Cleveland and Buffalo Petroleum Company. This was at one time a promising affair, and actually paid a dividend, but it is now "down among the dead men," along with its Cleveland confreres. Cleveland oil companies were born late and died early. The oil fever was a long time reaching this place, raged furiously for a period, and was soon over. Of the many companies organized here but few put down more than one hole, some did not reach that stage, and none "struck ile" to the extent anticipated.

A recent sale of oil stocks in Pittsburg told the story of depreciated value in few but pertinent figures. Stocks that had been fought for at eight to twenty dollars per share were sold at one to five cents, and were probably a bad investment at those rates, as the figure of the inexorable Sheriff looms up behind nineteen out of twenty of the derricks in the oil regions. Out of more than one thousand recorded oil companies that existed in the opening of 1865, the number of companies in active existence now is few.

The story of disappointed hopes connected with the history of the petroleum mania is not a new one. The experience of those who sunk their fortunes in the "dry holes" of Pennsylvania and Virginia is but a repetition of the unfortunate speculators in "coppers," and the purchasers of shares in gold and silver "leads." Mining of all kinds is a lottery, in which the prizes bear a ridiculously small proportion to the blanks. A few get rich by a lucky dive into the earth; more amass a fortune by a skilful dive into the pockets of the gullible public; whilst nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand who expect to get suddenly rich by investments in mining or oil-boring, learn by costly experience that "hope told a flattering tale," which events failed to realize.

MEXICO.

Maximilian Reported at Orizaba Again—The Whole Interior in Possession of the Liberals—The Imperialists Quit the Interior—Probable Design to Retake Tampico.

MATAMORAS, January 13, via Galveston, Texas, January 17.—General Berricazabal has succeeded in raising the money asked for by Cortina, who is now stationed fifteen leagues from this city, and it is confidently expected that Cortinas will now continue his march towards Victoria, thus relieving this border of all trouble. His force numbers 407 men. The Liberal General Auguirre entered San Luis on the 28th of December, Mejia having evacuated it on the 27th.

From a gentleman arrived last evening I learn that he met Alvara, of Mejia's command, at Tulia, marching towards Tampico; and that Mejia himself was following him. This would seem to denote the intended reoccupation of Tampico by the Imperialists. Guadalajara and Guanajuato are in possession of the Liberals, and there are no Imperialists in the interior save at Queretaro, which will soon be evacuated by them. The French have all left, even those who had enlisted in the Mexican service.

The Liberal Governor of San Luis addressed a congratulatory proclamation to the people of the State on the 1st of January. Great preparations were in progress for the reception of Juarez, who was expected from Durango to establish his seat of government at San Luis. The feeling between the Juarez and Ortega factions is excellent, owing to the fact that no news had been received from the latter chief.

Honor Before Success.

Judge Noah L. Davis was Mr. Conkling's principal competitor for the Senatorship in New York, and it is said that he was virtually nominated at one time, but a surplusage of votes, opportunely or inopportunely discovered, vitiated the ballot, and on the next one Conkling was nominated. A correspondent relates how the thing came about as follows:—

Had Mr. Davis been guided by the advice of his chief supporters, it is said he could have been nominated without difficulty on the second formal ballot. In justice to the honorable gentleman, it should also be explained that the reason he thus rejected advice was because it involved the adoption of means which he felt would degrade him personally, while at the same time forbidden by the supreme law of the Commonwealth. In plain Anglo-Saxon, it was proposed to him to use money in obtaining votes. It was represented to him that the power of greenbacks was becoming extensively exercised on the other side, and that he would be justified in doing the same thing to insure his election. To these arguments he replied substantially thus:—

"Gentlemen, had I consulted my own feelings in this matter, I should not have come here at all during the progress of the campaign. I came here at your solicitation, because my competitors were on the ground, and because I was not personally known to my supporters. You believed my presence was actually necessary, and I am here. But I will not consent that a single dollar be used improperly to further my prospects."

This firm repudiation of the bribery policy disconcerted his friends considerably, and left them, they say, to contend against great odds in electioneering. Notwithstanding this, however, I am informed that some of Judge Davis' "commercial" friends were prepared at the caucus to shell out the "spondulix" liberally, and that an old railroad lobbyist actually operated pecuniarily among the members to that end.

Galignani.—The Messrs. Galignani have just been presented by the British Government, through the embassy at Paris, with a splendid epergne in solid silver, for the centre of a dinner table, with an inscription engraved on an escutcheon in the lower part of the pedestal, declaring that it has been given in acknowledgment of the benevolent spirit with which these gentlemen have, during so many years, assisted and encouraged various objects of British charity abroad, and especially of their liberal conduct in lately building a hospital for British subjects in the French capital.

—A gay and festive Postmaster at Osage, Iowa, has been splurging on greenbacks taken from letters.

The Duties of the Hour.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Independent.

It is a thorn in the flesh of a radical man to read the compromising speeches of certain members of Congress. The Thirty-ninth Congress is a college of tamperers. Fly swifter round, ye wheels of time! and bring the Fortieth. True, the next Congress will be the self-same tree; but it will have new leaves, and, I trust, will bear the long-expected fruit. Are we to have no end of white men's governments? It seems not. Even Ben. Wade is in favor of a white man's government, if only it be named Colorado. But justice demands that Colorado, like Mississippi, shall be kept out of the Union till the day of doom, unless both those territories can lower their pride sufficiently to come in on equal terms with the negro. On what principle do Congressmen vote in favor of the negro's rights in the District of Columbia, and against the negro's rights in Colorado? Is not justice the same in both places? And is not duty the same in both cases?

Colorado may be a garden of Eden, for aught I know; and its inhabitants may be without taint or spot of original sin; but their political constitution exalts a white man, and degrades a black man. This is reason enough for the non-admission of Colorado into the new republic. While we were yet heathen, the best we could say was, "No more slave States." But now that we are becoming Christian, we must say, "No more white States." If New York—yea, verily, the Empire State, with John Morrissey and all!—were out of the pale to-day, like South Carolina, I would vote peremptorily against her admission so long as a single vestige of her black-tinged constitution remained unrepealed. As the negroes bore our muskets during the war, they ought to bear something pleasanter than our insults during the reconstruction. To permit Colorado to clamber into Congress by stepping on the crushed body of the negro is to invite Georgia to repeat the same in dignity in a worse form. If Colorado adds a new State constitution of oppression to the many similar constitutions by which the free States have cunningly outraged the negro while pretending to be his champions, the whole argument for the non-admission of the Rebel States except on terms of impartial suffrage will thereby be struck to the ground. I shall never believe that Senator Wade is other than a true and noble man; but he has nevertheless dealt a blow under which the cheek of justice blushes like a mother suffering rudeness from a favorite son.

Other gentlemen in Congress are over-anxious to admit the Southern States on the basis of the Constitutional amendment. But to admit these States on such a basis will be fatal to the negro's political rights. The Constitutional amendment consigns the negro, bound hand and foot, to the keeping of the Rebel. Admit the ten States on the basis of the amendment, and you immediately reduce the negro to the pitiful beggary of soliciting his political rights at the hands of his ancient master. If such is to be the theory of reconstruction, why did we not frankly say to the negroes, before enlisting them for the war, "Come, fight against your masters, and, after you have conquered them completely, kneel at their feet and ask them for your political rights?" I hold that the political rights of negroes who helped the North to overthrow the Rebellion are not to be left to the dictation of Rebels who by these same negroes were thus overthrown. Moreover, since we live in a world of wars, this Government may again have need of the dusky heroes to fight its battles. Shall it, therefore, initiate in advance a policy of asking black men to storm fortresses, and of rewarding the conquerors by surrendering their political rights into the keeping of the enemies whom they have conquered?

The Thirty-ninth Congress is expected to do justice. But in the midst of a perverse generation to do justice requires courage. If I yet saw that the Thirty-ninth Congress had the courage to impeach the President, I would have greater hope that this same Congress would befriend the negro. The negro's chief enemy is not the South, but the President. The South is nothing, except so far as it sits in Andrew Johnson's chair. The President deposed, the South no longer wields the Executive with one hand, nor scourges the negro with the other. No king in Europe to-day, no emperor in Asia, no shiek among the Arabs, is half so great a usurper as Andrew Johnson. Let him be overthrown! The Republic has been betrayed altogether too long by a malfeasant Chief Magistrate. "Will you have Andrew Johnson for President or King?" cried Mr. Seward. But if the nation dares not impeach Andrew Johnson, it thereby confesses that, so long as he shall wear the cloak of a president, he may commit the usurpations of a king.

Andrew Johnson's State Governments in the South—which he has shaped according to his own whim, never once consulting the law-making power, but always acting in defiance of it—are usurpations as gross as any which our forefathers charged against King George the Third. These State Governments are illegal, unconstitutional, and void. They are card-board houses, and must be knocked down. Congress ought at once to snap its forefinger against them and whisk them out of the way.

Administered by the nation's enemies, these governments are no protection to the nation's friends. While such governments remain the Rebellion exists. Did we not fling our armies against the South because the Southern States were in the clutch of the Rebels? And yet, are not these same States at this moment in the clutch of these same hands? In every State of the defiant, ten loyal men's lives are in peril, loyal men's houses are in flames, and loyal men's families are in the streets. Is the Rebellion yet overthrown? The Rebellion will never be overthrown until loyalty shall reign absolutely in its stead. But now, throughout the South loyal men are spurned as traitors, just as, throughout the North, traitors are spurned by loyal men. South Carolina is yet the enemy's State, not ours; the enemy is yet to be dislodged; loyalty is yet to be reinstated.

Are we to be hoodwinked by a mere show of submission? Even those Southern men who bow their heads in obeisance to Washington, still hold back their hearts in allegiance to Richmond.

Instead, therefore, of inviting back the rebellious States into the fellowship of the United States, opening the doors of the Federal Capitol to their Representatives, and submitting to their votes the laws by which the American republic is to be governed, let these States be discrowned of their State dignity, and remain as conquered Territories under the sceptre of the North until their people shall acknowledge the claims of justice and shall practise the arts of peace.

It is accordingly the treble duty of Congress—first, to impeach the President of the United States; second, to expunge and obliterate every State Government which he has created; and third, to secure the political rights of the negro, whom he has sought to trample in the dust.

If these things cannot be done by the Thirty-ninth Congress, then let us discharge that body from our grateful remembrance, and look with a gilded hope to the Fortieth. Come, Fourth of March!

Besieging a Burglar.—A notorious ticket-of-leave man, named Brady, who escaped from Drogheda jail, in Ireland, last month, was recaptured on Christmas day in an old house in a gentleman's orchard, which was otherwise unoccupied. A large force of police was engaged in the capture. The door of the building was secured on the inside, and when forced open Brady was seen armed with a shovel. The head constable desired him to surrender, at the same time presenting a revolver at his head, when he gave himself up. He had the place provisioned, and was supplied with cooking apparatus, candles, and matches. He stated that he was prepared to defend himself successfully against any intruders but the police.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

FIRE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Great Excitement This Morning

The Conservatory Attached to the Presidential Mansion Destroyed.

Furniture of the White House Damaged by the Smoke.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 18.

At about 8 o'clock this morning the conservatory adjoining the Executive Mansion took fire from a defective flue of the furnace, and was partially destroyed. The weather was so excessively cold that it was with difficulty the firemen could work continuously, and it was some time before the fire was got under.

The alarm was given according to regulations, by firing off muskets by the military guards stationed at the White House, and the report of the muskets, in conjunction with the sight of smoke and flames from the same vicinity, created quite a sensation in the neighborhood, causing a report that some appalling tragedy was going on at the White House. At first it was feared that the flames might reach the White House, and a strong military guard was placed around it to prevent the crowd from rushing in.

The convervatory, which was built in the time of President Pierce, was a very large one, and was filled by a very choice collection of plants, many of which it will be difficult to replace. The fire not only destroyed the collection of plants, but the smoke penetrated to the lower rooms of the White House, damaging the furniture to the extent of $1000 or $2000.

ASSOCIATED PRESS ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—This morning at 8 o'clock, the Conservatory attached to the Executive mansion took fire from the bursting of a flue on the southwest side. The main building, extending from east to west, and erected over an old brick structure, is two hundred feet in length, with an addition of seventy feet from north to south.

The flames swept through these buildings, destroying at least one-third of the valuable plants, many of them of the rarest character and of foreign origin. Horticulturists and florists express the opinion that the collection could not be replaced in years, and not even then without a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The plants in a hot-house on the ground floor were preserved with but little damage. The buildings are damaged to the extent of $20,000, and the furniture in the Executive mansion was injured by smoke to the amount of $1000.

The timely arrival of the fire engines prevented the entire destruction of the Conservatory Buildings, four of them being at work for several hours.

General Rucker, who is Acting Quartermaster-General during the sickness of General Meigs, Commissioner of the Public Buildings, and other Government officers, were present, exerting themselves to save the property.

Mr. Smith, one of the subordinate officers at the Executive mansion, exerted himself to such a degree amid the fire and smoke to save the plants that he was utterly prostrated, and now lies insensible.

There was an entire absence of confusion on the premises, a military guard being within as well as outside the White House, to prevent the needless intrusion of spectators.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Treason Cases Abandoned—Marshal Appointed—The Weather, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, January 18.—In the United States Circuit Court here, during yesterday's session, the cases of George P. Kane, George H. Stewart, George Franor, Harry Gilmor, and Isaac R. Trimble, indicted for treason, were all "stetted." The new Enfranchisement bill will make these men, who took an active part with the South in the Rebellion, all voters, and eligible to the highest offices.

Chief Marshal of Police Carmichael, appointed by the old loyal Board, was yesterday dismissed, and W. A. Van Ostrand appointed in his place.

The weather is intensely cold, and the harbor is nearly closed with ice. The train from Philadelphia was detained this morning by snow-drifts.

Governor Swann's Senatorial election is still awaiting certain bargains, but is sure of ultimate success.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Chicago and Rock Island, 100½; Reading, 103½; Canton Company, 48; Erie, 67¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 123; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89¾; Chicago, Fort Wayne, and Pittsburg, 98½; Michigan Central, 106¾; Michigan Southern, 79; New York Central, 108¼; Illinois Central, scrip, 120; Cumberland preferred, 88; Missouri 6s, 93¼; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 108; do. 1863, 105½; do. 1864, 106¼; do. 1865, 104½; Ten-forties, 99¾; Seven-thirties, of all kinds, 104¾; Sterling Exchange, 91½; stocks lower. Exchange at sight, 10½; Gold strong at 137½.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Cotton is steady at 35c. Flour is dull and declining, and the market is generally unchanged. Wheat dull and declining. Corn firm. Beef steady. Dressed hogs firmer, 8¾@8¾c. for Western; and 8¾@9¼c. for City. Pork firmer, mess is $21·12½@21·25; prime is $16·50@17. Lard is firm. Whisky dull.

FIRE IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

Burning of Steamer Ellen S. Terry.

NEW YORK, January 18—9 A. M.—A fire has just broken out on board the steamer Ellen S. Terry, running to Newbern, North Carolina, lying at the pier foot of Rector street. Many other steamers and ships are lying adjacent, and there is consequently much excitement among the captains and crews. The weather is very cold, and the firemen are slow in getting to work. The steamer, which was to have sailed on the 15th, but was detained by the ice, will probably be destroyed.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, January 18.—The fire on board of the Ellen S. Terry has been subdued. The damage is not so great as was expected, owing to the fact that the hull is of iron, and having iron water-tight and fire-proof compartments. The loss is partially insured, and the business of the line will not be interrupted.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 16.—A meeting of the Atlantic Hotel stockholders was held in Norfolk yesterday afternoon, at the Merchants' Exchange. The President of the Company submitted a report upon the consideration of its finances, which placed the assets at $30,000 and its debts at $35,000, to be offset with the lot and rubbish, amounting to $40,000, leaving a net balance due of $25,000.

The question of rebuilding the hotel coming up, the meeting was addressed by several of the stockholders on this subject, and upon a proposition of changing its site, a trial vote to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the latter subject was carried.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the present Directors, when the subscriptions to the capital stock were obtained, to take the necessary steps for rebuilding the hotel at the earliest practicable moment. On motion, thanks were unanimously tendered to the President and Board of Directors for their past services.

The ship Enoch Train, from Philadelphia for Mare Island, California, which put into Norfolk some days since to repair damages received in the last storm at the Capes of the Delaware, has had nearly all her cargo of coal discharged, and the vessel has been placed in the dry-dock at the Gosport Navy Yard. She will be caulked and coppered. The weather is unsettled, and the wind southwest.

The Land Office Report.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns showing an aggregate disposal of 11,978 acres of the public lands during the month of December last, at the following local offices in Michigan:—Lake Saginaw, 3615 acres; Traverse city, 4189 acres; Jenia, 8177 acres; Wisconsin, Menaska, 3997 acres. The greater portion of the land was located with the Agricultural College, Scrip, and Military warrants.

Marine Disaster.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., January 18.—A schooner is reported ashore at Kettle Cove, and two of her crew frozen to death and the remainder badly frozen.

One coasting vessel is ashore on Ten Pound Island, and three fishing craft ashore on Rocky Neck.

BEECHER AND BROWNLOW.

Letter from the Plymouth Parson to the Tennessee Parson.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., January 7.—Governor Brownlow—My Dear Sir:—I have just been talking with a friend returned from Tennessee, and have learned a little more in detail than I before knew of your present state, and what you propose to do. Pray do not think me meddling with your business, when I express my anxiety for your success in the thorough and permanent enfranchisement of the negro, for Tennessee is, in some sense, a representative of the new nation.

What the whole people, above all things, need just now is, that one Southern State should, of its own will, and by the vote of its own people, come up fully on to the platform of equal rights and full citizenship for all men. Then there will be a model to work by—other States will have courage to believe that such things can be done. Suffrage for the whole people I deem a natural right. I should urge it as a matter of justice. Should you secure it, it will raise the conscience of the whole nation many degrees higher than it is.

But, in your case, it is also a matter of political safety. If some fear that such a measure will kill them, so I am sure the want of it will kill them. To die for a principle is to make sure a resurrection; while political death without, and even against a principle, is death perpetual and resurrectionless.

Should Tennessee remain firm and work out this great truth and duty of universal suffrage (not forfeited by crime), I shall regard it as the turn of the night. The day-star will have arisen, and light will grow stronger and darkness weaker every moment thereafter.

I hope that God will be gracious to you and reinvigorate your frame. He has made your life precious to those who wish well to the country. Into the struggle of the next campaign you will carry not only the fate of Tennessee, but of the whole South, and so of the nation. May God go with you and bless you, and bring you out victorious; then if you wish to depart, we will rejoice with you in the inheritance of that rest which remaineth for the people of God. I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

H. W. BEECHER.

THE SOUTH.

Secret Disloyal Organizations in North Carolina—A Reign of Terror—Depredations of "Regulators," Etc.

RICHMOND, January 17.—Information from North Carolina reveals the existence in that State of a secret organization in Union county. It is intimated that it is revolutionary in character. Each member is sworn to secrecy before he is introduced and made acquainted with the secrets. The organization will be established in every county, and may possibly result in serious trouble among the people.

Additional intelligence has reached here of outrages of an aggravated nature and even murders in Wayne county, North Carolina. Freedmen are mostly the victims, but so terrified have they become that the names of the "Regulators" will not be disclosed. It is stated that the civil authorities confess they are afraid to pursue such villains with the remedies provided by law. Their fear grows out of apprehensions that if part of the outlaws should be arrested, others of the gang would burn down their houses or otherwise injure the magistrates and officers.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Read, and Agnew.—Moore vs. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company. An appeal by plaintiffs from the award of damages made by appraisers. Argued by Sellers for plaintiff; Wharton for defendants.

William H. Clymer vs. Esther De Young. Appeal from District Court, Philadelphia. Argued.

Nisi Prius—Judge Strong.—John Godfrey vs. Equitable Insurance Company. An action to recover on a policy of fire insurance upon plaintiff's hotel at Pithol. On trial.

Doren vs. Brook. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

Court of Common Pleas—This Court was in session, it being intended to take up the Fairmount Park case, but owing to the engagement of Judge Peirce in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the Court adjourned.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Brewster.—T. B. Dwight, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney. The case of Commonwealth vs. Frederick Paul, tried and reported yesterday, with the charge of the Court, but without argument from counsel, was submitted to the jury, who, without leaving the box, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Owen Burns, charged with the killing of Joseph Murphy, was called for and nearly a whole jury was empannelled, but the absence of a very important witness having been discovered, the case was continued until the next term of the Court, and the Court was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, January 18, 1867.

The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, but prices were firmer, owing to the further advance in gold. In Government bonds there was more doing; July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 104½, no change; 1862 5-20s at 107¼@107½, an advance of ¼; 10-40s at 100, no change; and 7·30s at 104¼, no change. 108 was bid for 6s of 1881, and 108¼ asked. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100¼, and old do. at 96¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56½, no change; Minehill at 56¾, no change; Reading at 51 94-100@52¾, a slight decline; and Lehigh Valley at 62¾, no change; 131½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 61½ for Norristown; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 29½ for Catawissa preferred; 30¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held; but we hear of no sales. 19 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 29 for Spruce and Pine; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 26 for Girard College; and 14½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 33¼; and North America at 235; 139 was bid for First National; 115 for Third National; 105 for Seventh National; 152½ for Philadelphia; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 56 for Girard; 41 for Consolidation; and 57 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. Wyoming Valley sold at 52; 22¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 33½ for preferred do.; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137¾; 11 A. M., 137¾; 12 M., 136¾; 1 P. M., 137, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

—At Chicago money is quoted in active demand at bank, where only the best customers can be accommodated. Those who are forced to the open market pay from 1½ to 2½ per cent. per month on miscellaneous collateral.

—The latest dates from Cincinnati notice extreme closeness of the Money Market. The future is thought to wear a brighter aspect, however, from the high range of prices of the Western hog crop. If these are maintained without extension of credits, the future may turn out as hoped for; but if high prices are the result of credit sales, the evil day of settlement is but deferred, not met.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading Railroad....................b60 52¼

FIRST BOARD

$1050 5-20s 62 cp.....107¼	50 sh Wyom Val.s5 52
$800 do..........107¼	2 sh Penna R...... 56½
$400 do..........106¾	6 sh Minehill..... 56¾
$6000 do 65 Jy its 104½	10 sh Read..trnsf.c 2¼
$3000 U S 7 30s, Je ls.104¼	200 sh do......s10 51¼
$8000 US 10-40s.cp...100	100 sh do....s10.51·94
$2000 City 6s new.lts.100¼	1 sh N Amer Bk...235
10 sh Mech Bnk.... 33¼	300 sh Dalzell........ ¾
60 sh Phil Ex....... 15	7 sh Leh Val....lts 62¾
400 sh Big Mt ...b30 4¼	1100 sh McClintock.s5 ¾
150 sh Susq C scrip... 63	100 sh McElheny.... ·60

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 137¼@137½; Silver ¼s and ½s, 132; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16¾; do., July, 1864, 15¾; do., August, 1864, 15¾; do., October, 1864, 14¾; do., December, 1864, 13¼; do., May, 1865, 11¾; do., August, 1865, 10¼; do., September, 1865, 9¼; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108¼@108¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107¾@108; do., 1864, 105¾@106; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do., new, 1865, 104¼@104½; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¾@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104¼@104½; do., 2d series, 104¼@104½; 3d series, 104¼@104½; Compounds, December, 1864, 13½@13¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, January 18.—The demand for Flour was entirely confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $8@8·75 ℔ barrel for superfine; $9@10·75 for extras; $11·50@13·50 for Northwestern extra family; $12@14·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $14·75@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $7·25 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat offering, and prime lots are in good demand at full prices, but other descriptions are neglected. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2·75@3·10; Southern do. at $3·10@3·20; and white at $3·20@3·40. The last sale of Pennsylvania Rye was at $1·37½. Corn is quiet; sales of 4000 bushels new yellow at 97@99c. Oats remain without change sales at 58@60c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed of prime quality is in good demand, but common grades are not wanted; sales of 600 bushels at $7·75@8·75 ℔ 64 lbs, the latter rate for recleaned. Timothy and Flaxseed are unchanged.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

First Pine-Apples in England.—When Oliver Cromwell ruled in these realms, a present of pine-apples was one of the things which fell to his lot, and this was probably the first introduction of the fruit into England, although it was known on the Continent four years previously. Four years afterwards and Evelyn writes of its appearance on the royal table. But the fruit, however much it may have been extolled, is not the only good product of this plant. From the leaves thereof is procured a fibrous material known and appreciated by the barbarous hordes of Africa and the semi-civilized Malays. The celebrated pine-apple cloth of the Philippines, resembling the finest muslin, is woven with the delicate fibres of the uncultivated pine-apple plant. This muslin is embroidered by the nuns of the convents of Manilla, with excellent skill and taste, so that the "Pina" muslin of the Philippines has become a celebrated article of manufacture. Mr. Bennett has observed, in his "Wanderings," that one of the coarser fibres may be subdivided into filaments of such fineness as to be barely perceptible, and yet sufficiently strong for textile purposes.—*Hardwicke's Science Gossip.*

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The State of Europe.

From the Tribune.

The two great questions which are at present engaging the attention of the European statesmen are slowly but steadily approaching their final solution. In Turkey, the resistance of the Christian population to the brutish despotism of the Turks has, since the beginning of the new year, largely gained in dimensions and strength. It is no longer Crete alone which is in arms. The smaller islands in the Mediterranean have followed the example set by their larger sister, and united to chase the Turks from the sea. The province of Thessaly, which borders upon Greece, is likewise in full insurrection, and furnishes a convenient rendezvous for the great number of Greek youth who can no longer restrain their warlike patriotism. In Greece the people, with an astonishing unanimity, are bringing an irresistible pressure to bear upon the Government in behalf of an open support of their kindred and co-religionists in the Turkish provinces. The schemes of the Servians in Northern Turkey, who are the most warlike of all the Christian tribes, and who constitute the bulk of the population in the provinces of Servia, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro, are still more ominous than the movement of the Greeks in the South, and the impending outbreak in Bosnia may, therefore, give to the Turks, in a few weeks, more trouble than the Cretan insurrection has done during the past eight months. Russia is quietly but firmly maturing her policy for the rapidly approaching crisis, while England and France irresolutely confine themselves to a declaration that they will not interfere as long as Russia remains neutral. A European Conference, which is now much talked of, has no more chance of success than the late London Conference for the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty. According to present appearances, the establishment of one or two Christian empires upon the ruins of the Mahommedan power in European Turkey is an event not far remote.

In Rome, the people are quietly awaiting the call of the "Committee of Action." That this call will ere long be issued, and that it will be complied with by nearly the whole population of the Papal dominions, cannot be doubted. The Papal Government, in the meanwhile, by new acts of intolerance against the foreign Protestant residents, and by its obstinate refusal to manifest a conciliatory spirit towards the Government of Italy, notwithstanding all the advances made by the latter, seem to be anxious to destroy the last remainder of sympathy that may yet be felt with it as a temporal power.

Germany is preparing for the meeting of the first North German Parliament. We have as yet no official accounts of the proceedings of the Plenipotentiaries assembled in Berlin. What has become known of the Prussian draft of a new German Constitution meets with considerable opposition, but at the same time the conviction prevails generally that more or less unpopular provisions will hardly weaken the impulse which the meeting of a Parliament elected by universal suffrage will give to the national unity movement. The idea of a South German Confederation has been altogether abandoned, and with Baden and Bavaria looking avowedly towards a confederative reunion with Prussia, Wurtemberg alone cannot stay out.

The embarrassments of the Austrian Government are in nowise lessened. The Hungarian Diet has, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted a declaration against the new military law of Austria, and the breach between Hungary and Austria is therefore as wide as ever. The new Reichsrath, which the Government has ordered to be elected, and to be convoked within a few weeks, will only tend to make the conflict more apparent, for the differences between the several nationalities are still greater than those between the Government of Austria and the Magyars. Though trouble may not be so imminent as in Turkey and Rome, it is fully as sure to come at the proper time.

France has sent out the last vessel of the squadron that is to bring back the expeditionary force from Mexico. It appears to be certain that the Government will so far yield to the popular dissatisfaction with the new plan for reorganizing the army as to introduce important modifications. There is a strong current of popular opinion that the military force of France is ample for defensive purposes, and that it cannot be made sufficiently powerful for aggression.

The Fenian movement in Ireland is for the present entirely suppressed. The reform agitation in England, on the other hand, is gaining strength, though it appears doubtful whether it will soon lead to any practical result.

Gov. Geary on the Political Situation.

From the Times.

The inaugural address of the Governor of Pennsylvania, an abstract of which we published in Wednesday's *Times*, derives, perhaps, its chief importance, in so far as it deals with national affairs, from the honorable military record of General Geary during the war.

General Geary's services were then sufficiently conspicuous to make his judgment now, on current events, of account, aside from the weight which must attach to his views as the elected Chief of a great Commonwealth. In the latter character we should expect him to express, possibly with all the warmth and force and pointedness he has done, the feelings and sympathies of the vast constituency he now represents. In the character which he so recently sustained, as a military officer of high grade, we should have been justified in expecting a more judicial survey of certain passing events, and of the exigencies which may often control a really national policy in revolutionary times.

No loyal citizen can fail to sympathize with Governor Geary in his eloquent tribute to the loyalty and manhood of the Pennsylvania volunteers during the long, dark years of rebellion. The country would be ungrateful if it should ever forget what Governor Geary recounts—that Pennsylvania "contributed 366,226 volunteer soldiers to the rescue of the nation, and that nearly every battle-field has been moistened with the blood and whitened with the bones of her heroes."

If other loyal States did *their* whole duty, as did Pennsylvania, in supporting the national Government with men and means, there was probably no other State thoroughly true to the Union, which, from its geographical position, suffered so much from the Rebel invasions. It appeared for a time that its soil should form the decisive battle-ground of the opposing forces. And there are many other military authorities, besides General Geary—including some eminent Confederate Generals—who still hold that the result of the battle of Gettysburg broke the power of the Rebellion.

All that General Geary says, moreover, of the endurance, the fidelity, and the sacrifices of the Union armies, east and west, cannot fail to find a hearty response in every part of the country where the issues involved in the struggle are fairly understood, and where loyalty to the nation is held of paramount value to every sectional and local interest. It is where the Governor in his address fails to distinguish between the military and civil policy adopted by the national leaders that, we judge, he will be held as advancing views reflecting on the wisdom and discretion of those who, only a few months ago, were his own military superiors, and whose devotion to the national honor no great party in the country has ever ventured to call in question.

Thus, for instance, while General Geary is speaking in a general way of the magnitude of the crime of rebellion, he proceeds, perhaps unwittingly, to arraign the judgment of Generals Grant and Sherman, sustained as that was, thoroughly and steadfastly, by President Lincoln. General Geary says:—"I cannot refrain from an expression of regret that the general Government has not taken any steps to inflict the proper penalties of the Constitution and laws upon the leaders of those who rudely and ferociously invaded the ever sacred soil of our State. It is certainly a morbid clemency and a censurable forbearance which fail to punish the greatest crimes known to civilized nations; and may not the hope be reasonably indulged that the Federal authorities will cease to extend unmerited mercy to those who inaugurated the Rebellion, and controlled the movements of its armies?"

Such reflections as these, coming from a mere political speculator, or from an amateur military officer who had done merely ornamental or hurtful service in the war, would invite no such comment as they do from an officer of General Geary's practical experience. It would be well enough for a man with General Butler's military record to revive the question, either in a formal address or in a random speech, whether General Grant, acting in accordance with the President's instructions, should have accepted the parole of the Confederate Generals, or whether the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant General of the army are chargeable with "morbid clemency and censurable forbearance" in acting as they did. But such words are hardly those one should expect from the Governor of a great State, who had soberly weighed the character of the struggle in which our army was engaged, and who had done his full part as an active participant therein.

General Grant had nearly a twelve-months' time to revise his opinion on the whole question of amnesty and parole, when he forwarded to the President in March, 1866, his indorsement of General Pickett's application for pardon, reading thus:—"General Pickett I know personally to be an honorable man; but his judgment prompted him to do what cannot well be sustained; though I do not see how any good, either to the friends of the deceased or by fixing an example for the future, can be secured by his trial now. It would only open up the question whether or not the Government did not disregard its contract entered into to secure the surrender of an armed enemy."

General Pickett's case was an exceptional one, to which, even by ordinary military construction, the general *parole* might not have been held to apply. He had put under trial, convicted, and punished men who were believed to be true to the Union, for desertion from the Confederate ranks. Yet, such was General Grant's sense of national and military honor, that after the general *parole*, he held that the faith of the Government would be compromised in even bringing him to trial.

It is unfortunate that this deliberate judgment of the General of the United States Army should be arraigned by any officer that ever served creditably under him. It is a double misfortune when the arraignment comes from so high an official and so worthy a man as the Governor of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"Revolutions Never Go Backwards"—President Johnson's Impeachment Inevitable—The Plan.

From the Herald.

The revolution which was precipitated upon the country by the Southern Rebellion of 1861 is not yet ended. The struggle is still going on with the old Southern oligarchy and their Northern Democratic sympathizers, defeated in the war, and it will be carried through. The great Union movement of the war will run its course. The great issues settled by the war will be established in the Government. They are under a momentum which cannot be resisted. All impediments which block the way will be removed. It is the law of all revolutions. This is only history repeating itself. So it is that no preordained event in human affairs is more certain to come to pass than the impeachment and removal of President Johnson from office. This thing will be done because it has become a necessity to the consummation of this revolution. Congress has no alternative when the suspension of its authority over the Rebel States for two years yet to come is morally certain under President Johnson.

We are just now in the position of England after the war between the Parliament and King Charles the First, when, from his refuge among the Scots, he was delivered up to the Parliament for trial. There were at that time in the Parliamentary cause the Independents and the Presbyterians, corresponding with our radicals and conservatives of the present day. We know, however, that Cromwell and his radicals achieved their grand design in the condemnation and beheading of the King, and that the Commonwealth was next established. This is one parallel to our present situation; and there is another equally striking in the history of the great French Revolution. So far as his continuance in office is concerned, the present position of Mr. Johnson is hardly better than was that of Louis XVI, when in his attempted escape from the republican authorities he was captured at Varennes, one hundred and fifty miles from Paris, and brought back to trial, to condemnation, and at last to the guillotine, after some stormy debates between the Jacobins and Girondists, the radicals and conservatives of the Convention. As it was with that Convention, so it is now with Congress—the radicals hold it, and the conservatives, to save themselves, will be compelled to go with the current, or politically they will fall like the Girondists. And why? Because such is the drift of this revolution, and it will run its course.

The House, as a grand jury, will impeach Andrew Johnson of certain "high crimes and misdemeanors," and the Senate, upon this indictment, as a high court, Chief Justice Chase presiding, will try him, condemn him, and remove him. Before the close of the present Congress the impeachment will be made before the Senate, and with the new Republican accessions to the body which will come in with the new Congress in March, the Senate will proceed to business. The first step will be the election of a President of the body, who, under an existing law, will become President of the United States in the event of "the death, resignation, removal, or disability" of Andrew Johnson. Senators Wade, Trumbull, and Fessenden are each named as likely to secure this position; but, as Mr. Fessenden is intellectually and as a practical statesman the first man in the Senate, he will probably be chosen. Next, with the opening of his trial, President Johnson will be suspended as disabled, and the President of the Senate will be assigned *pro tem.* to his place. After Mr. Johnson's conviction this new Executive will hold his position until a President shall have been regularly elected by and returned from the people.

It is probable that with the removal of the present incumbent a call for a special election will be issued—say before the end of May—and that General Grant and Admiral Farragut will be the Republican ticket. They will, if so placed before the people, be elected by acclamation, and in the meantime three-fourths of the loyal States now constituting the Government of the United States, having ratified the pending Constitutional amendment, it will, before September next, be proclaimed as part and parcel of the Federal Constitution to all intents and purposes. Then, having an Executive chosen upon this platform, he will apply it to the outside States as the supreme law, adopted without reducing them to the test of dishonor, as they call it, of condemning themselves, their associates, and their leaders in the Rebellion, and leaving them free to choose whether they will give the suffrage to their negroes, and count them in counting their people for Congress, or lose some twenty odd Representatives by limiting the ballot-box to the whites. Then the Supreme Court will be reconstructed from fresh materials, so that we shall have no more expositions of the law according to the Constitution as it was before the deluge.

Thus the essential demands of this great revolution will be met, the Government in all its parts will respond to the voice of the people as represented in Congress, and the States wrested from the late Rebellion will be reconstructed and reinstated upon the pending Constitutional amendment. The fire-eaters of the South and their allies of the North will be thrown out, and will disappear with the dead issues of the past: the rump of the old Democratic party will be buried with the old Whig party, and the political parties of the country will be reorganized upon the new issues of the new epoch which will begin to dawn upon the country with the removal of President Johnson.

LATEST FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

The War Clouds—Critical Situation Between the Pope and Italy—Russian Interference in the East.

From the Journal de Rouen, January 3.

There are two black clouds on the horizon; but we believe that the extent of the storm therein gathered is exaggerated. The first concerns Rome and the attitude which the Pontifical army is said to have assumed. Excited by external influences, the foreigners who compose it in great part are believed to be disposed to provoke a quarrel between them and Italy. We cannot credit any such rumors. The Pontifical army, led by an illustrious general, formerly paid too dearly for its first excitement to yield to fresh temptation.

The Pontifical Government, moreover, would gain nothing by envenoming matters. Italy has too clearly shown that she wishes for reconciliation to imagine that the wrong could come from her side. If the Papal Government provoked or permitted others to stir up trouble in Rome, that would not bring back the French. Italy has now the duty of protecting the Holy See, and it is she that would present herself. Finally, the *Moniteur* asserts that the mission of M. Tonello is succeeding. This affirmation ought of itself to give a denial to the rumors which we oppose.

The other clouds appear much darker. They are those heaped up by the heroic resistance of the Cretans, and the announcement of a Russian intervention. But here several conditions must be remembered. The affairs of the East are the only ones that do not belong exclusively to anybody, and that ought necessarily to be treated in common. Article eight of the treaty of Paris is formal. It is to this effect:—

"If there should arise between the Porte and one or more of the other powers who signed the treaty, a dissension which should menace the maintenance of their relations, the Porte and each of these powers before having recurrence to force shall place the other parties to the treaty in a position to prevent that extremity by their mediating action."

Russia, before having recourse to arms, must, therefore, be prepared to consult separately all the powers, and refer to their mediations. The idea is attributed, it is true, to the Porte of attacking Greece, and people are preoccupied on that subject about notes said to have been sent by the Divan to complain of the intervention of the Greek volunteers. But it must also be remembered that the existence of Greece is under the safeguard of European treaties. The Divan could not attack Greece without coming to an understanding with the protecting powers. We ought not, therefore, to be in a hurry to be alarmed. The storm may arise, without doubt, but it is for the vigilance of those who have the threads of diplomacy in their hands to prevent it by their interference.

Russian Policy—Is the Treaty of 1856 Binding on the Czar!

From Galignani's Messenger, January 4.

Considerable attention has been excited by an article published in the Moscow *Gazette*, endeavoring to show that the events of the last ten years, but chiefly those which have taken place in the Danubian provinces, have destroyed the Treaty of 1856, and, in consequence, relieved Russia from the onerous duties imposed upon her at the close of the Crimean war. This declaration would certainly cause anxiety if, instead of emanating from the journal in question, the author was Prince Gortschakoff. But until that takes place, and in presence of the calm existing in official quarters in Paris and London, we are at liberty to consider that statement as only the expression of a zealous feeling, agreeable perhaps to the Court of Russia, but which by no means proves that the latter considers the moment to have arrived for it to issue from its long retirement.

The Mexican Question—French Report—Maximilian's Position as Stated by Himself.

From La France, of Paris, January 5.

As soon as the health of the Emperor Maximilian permitted, he called together at Orizaba a Council of State Ministers. They assembled at one in the afternoon of the 24th of November. The Emperor, although still suffering, expounded, with remarkable clearness and energy, his ideas respecting the new duties which recent events appeared to prescribe.

After describing the situation of the country from a military point of view, the new attitude taken up by France, and that of the United States, his Majesty drew attention to the sacrifices which Mexico might have to make in order to maintain her existing institutions. He also spoke of his health, but added that this must be looked upon as a secondary consideration, because if it were made plain that the welfare of the nation demanded his presence in Mexico, he would willingly sacrifice his life for his adopted country. In order to ascertain the opinion of the people of whose destinies he is the final judge, the Emperor said that he considered it to be his duty not to be satisfied with the assurances given by his Ministers and high functionaries of State, whose devotedness and patriotism he, however, greatly appreciated.

He added, moreover, that, desiring above all that his authority should be freely accepted by every party, his irrevocable intention was to appeal to the nation. Our correspondent informs us that this address produced an immense effect, and that the members of the Council could not, after so clear and frank a statement, do otherwise than recognize the necessity of the measure proposed by his Majesty. They, therefore, undertook to make arrangements to give effect to the views of the Sovereign, begging him, in the meantime, to be good enough to remain at the head of affairs until the nation had an opportunity of expressing its wishes.

—The following model of testamentary conciseness is the will of the late Mr. Sergeant Storks, of London:—"I leave to my son, Robert Reeve Storks, all my personal property absolutely, which is not specifically bequeathed. To Kearns, £50 a year. Sir Henry and Mary are provided for. Tom I omit, as he possesses a fortune. Dated October 12 1859." This brief document disposes of $600,000—say $15,000 per word.

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FIRST IMPORTATION
40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.
Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EXCELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling at the lowest figure. We claim to be the
FIRST IMPORTERS OF
FORTY GALLON PACKAGES.
SHERRY AND PORT WINE.
Sole Agents also for RIVIÈRE GARDRAT & CO.'S COGNAC.
No. 116 WALNUT Street,
1 12 1m PHILADELPHIA.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 2 PEAR Street. [11 7§

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot No. 103 S FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862. Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. Orders by Mail promptly attended to. The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
AND
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.
Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.
FANCY SILVER-WARE,
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.
We are daily receiving new goods selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere
Purchasers invited to call
Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 15§p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
WATCHES,
AMERICAN AND GENEVA
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 13§

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne.'
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc., etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 15smthstrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 10 26§

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

ROOFING.
ROOFING
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate
TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protections, it forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against Leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
12 21 6m RECKLESS & EVERETT, No. 302 GREEN Street

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH.
And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART.
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862. Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARD AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 2½, 3 an (4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 2½, 3 and 4 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 2 6mrp No. 2000 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden,
PHILADELPHIA. [11 29 th

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
9 18§ Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
EVANS & WATSON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House U
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 1 1

SADDLES AND HARNESS.
BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
HORSE COVERS.
A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL low prices, together with our usual assortment of SADDLERY, ETC.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

HORSE COVERS
BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
ANGOLA MATS,
BELOW MARKET RATES.
KNEASS & CO.,
No. 631 MARKET Street.
Life-size horse in door. Come and see. [11 1

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc., etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms
GRISCOM'S ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu§

J. H. BURDSALL'S
CONFECTIONERY,
ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOONS,
No. 1121 CHESNUT St.,
GIRARD ROW.
FRUIT AND POUND CAKES of all sizes, with large assortment of CONFECTIONERY, etc., for the HOLIDAYS. 12 18 1mrp

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

PROCEEDINGS OF CITY COUNCILS.

City Councils met yesterday afternoon, for the transaction of business.

Select Branch.

President Joshua Spering in the chair.

A petition was presented from the Board of Directors of the Fire Department, representing every company in the city, in relation to a reorganization of the Fire Department. The petition which was read is the same as published in the INQUIRER a few days since. Referred to the Committee on Fire and Trusts.

Another petition was presented, advocating an increase of salaries of teachers of Public Schools, signed by a number of citizens and tax-payers. Referred to Committee on Schools.

The annual report of the City Controller was presented; it represents:—

The total expenditures of the city during 1866	$3,392,379·02
From which is deducted the following:—	
Temporary loan and interest paid	$131,835·00
Defense of City	18,222·29
Schools, from loan	123,078·22
Vine street wharf	4,300·00
Water Department	452,984·16
Ice Boat	95,000·00
Chesnut street bridge	43,321·38
County Court house paid	41,957·88
Claims paid	150,902·93
Warrants of prior years	2,043,414·24
	$3,105,016·10
Leaving amount paid for expenses of Departments	$5,287,362·92
To which add Department Warrants outstanding, of 1866	1,204,841·95
Total cost of Departments for 1866	$6,492,204·87
The funded debt of the city on Jan. 1, 1866, was	$33,837,793·96
Which was increased by the issue of City loans, as follows:—	
Expenses incident to war	1,043,400·00
Chesnut street bridge	38,000·00
Water Department	544,100·00
Schools	175,000·60
Gas Works	302,500·00
Expenses of former years	403,800·00
Loans paid in excess of those reported at consolidation	25,285·81
	$2,532,085·81

From which deduct amount of loans failing due paid by Treasurer, $195,094·72, and amount canceled by Commissioners of Sinking Fund, $1,009,163·70, which being deducted from the issue shows an increase of the debt during the year of $1,327,827·39, making the total funded debt on the 1st January, 1867, $35,165,621·35. This does not include outstanding warrants.

Statement of payments by the City Treasurer from January 1 to December 31, 1866, inclusive, showing the amounts appropriated and expended, the balances merging and warrants countersigned:—

Departments.	*Ain't Appropriations.*	*Warrants Countersigned.*	*Balances Merging.*
Controller	$22,650·00	$22,623·77	$26·23
Commission's	238,368·99	226,847·18	1,521·81
C. of Councils	61,357·81	60,325·19	1,033·65
City Ice Boat	112,350·00	105,580·98	6,769·02
City Property	166,530·99	153,487·81	13,043·09
City Solicitor	32,670·67	31,612·97	1,060·10
City Treasurer	18,000·00	18,564·38	35·62
Fire	113,250·00	112,635·86	614·14
Highways	519,827·22	476,283·91	43,533·31
Bd. of Health	90,547·89	88,542·45	2,005·44
Lighting City	239,777·50	417,305·11	12,472·39
Markets	36,582·91	36,242·83	339·08
Police	830,479·29	821,754·11	8,725·14
Guard of Poor	447,350·00	442,342·06	5,007·94
Insp. Prisons	126,451·00	124,647·24	1,803·76
City Railroad	9,100·00	7,254·77	1,845·23
Public Schools	896,318·89	878,081·17	18,237·83
Strt. Cleansing	91,918·52	80,410·92	11,507·60
Exp. Ches. St. B	45,173·83	43,321·38	1,852·45
Surveys	38,538·20	36,356·79	2,181·41
Com. of S. Fnd.	425·00	425·00	.....
Rec. of Taxes	35,006·95	33,876·53	1,130·42
Water	1,094,397·40	620,643·12	473,754·28
Defense, City	166,626·44	18,222·29	148,474·15
School No. 2	988,049·13	125,578·22	862,470·91
	$6,612,025·98	$4,983,465·04	$1,629,460·94

A resolution of instruction to the Commissioner on Markets was presented, requiring him to inform Councils what rents are being paid to the city by the markets. Agreed to.

Mr. KING presented an ordinance abolishing the Department of Wharves and Landings, and requiring all the duties that hitherto belonged to the Commissioner of Wharves and Markets, to devolve on the Commissioner of City Property.

Mr. KING stated that the city would save about $4000 per annum if the department was abolished, and would not be put to inconvenience by abolishing the same

Mr. VAN CLEVE moved a postponement of the ordinance.

Mr. SMITH was in favor of reform, and was in favor of a special committee to inquire what departments of the city government could be dispensed with, but he was not in favor of abolishing the Department of Wharves and Markets, as proposed in Mr. King's ordinance.

The motion to postpone was agreed to. Yeas, 13; nays, 11.

A motion to reconsider was lost, and a motion to indefinitely postpone was agreed to. Yeas, 15; nays, 10.

A petition was presented asking that Moyamensing Hall, on Christian street, be appropriated to public school purposes. Referred.

A message from the Mayor was received, inclosing a petition, signed by a number of gentlemen, advocating the extension of Fairmount Park on the western side of the river Schuylkill, and stating that a large extent of ground (one hundred and forty-six acres) has been purchased by the petitioners at the moderate rate of $600 per acre, and the city is asked to purchase the same for the park extension.

A bill was read providing for the purchase, and creating a Board of Commissioners consisting of the Mayor of the city, Presidents of Councils, Chief Engineer and Surveyor, and ten citizens, to be appointed by the Judges of District Court and Court of Common Pleas; said Commissioners to receive no pay, and to carry out the arrangements of the purchase of said grounds.

Mr. VAN CLEVE moved to refer the matter to a joint Committee of Law, Finance, Water and City Property. Agreed to.

A bill was presented providing that any citizens desiring to make an attachment to the culverts of the city for the purpose of draining private dwellings, shall make application for the purpose to the Survey Department, and pay $7 for the privilege. Agreed to.

Bills from Common Council were then considered.

The resolution relative to South Street Bridge was concurred in. Adjourned.

Common Branch.

The Chamber was called to order at a quarter past three o'clock. President Joseph F. Marcer, Esq., in the Chair.

John K. Tyson, Esq., member of Council from the Second Ward, presented his certificate of election, and being sworn in, took his seat.

Mr. MARCER presented the annual report of the City Controller, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication was received from Mr. Dixey, City Commissioner, stating that he had corresponded with Captain H. W. Janes, informing him that Moyamensing Hall was burned down while in charge of the Government, and it is expected that the building will be put in the same condition as when it was received from the city. The communication was referred to the Committee on Law.

Mr. HARPER presented a petition of citizens asking for the passage of an ordinance to prevent Passenger Railway Companies from salting their tracks.

An ordinance to that effect, and making it a penalty of $75 for any violation of the same, was presented by Mr. Harper. It led to a general debate, entered into by Messrs. Evans, Wagner, Conrow, Billington, Simpson, and others.

The yeas and nays were called, resulting—yeas, 23; nays, 24. The bill was lost.

A communication from the Board of Directors of the Fire Department, in reference to the reorganization of the Fire Department, was referred to the Committee on Fire and Trusts.

Mr. TYSON presented a petition of the Directors of the Second School Section, asking that the ground upon which Moyamensing Hall stood be appropriated for school purposes. Referred to Committee on Schools and Police.

The ordinance making an appropriation of $331,950 to the Department for Supplying the City with Water, having been made the special order of the day at four o'clock, was called up.

Mr. SIMPSON moved to amend the item of salary of engineer from $4000 to $2800.

Mr. FRANCISCUS moved to further amend by making the salary $5000.

Mr. POTTER objected to the amendment. He argued that the city had not the money to advance a single salary. The income for 1867 is fixed, and the appropriations to the various city departments will absorb the entire revenue of the city from the $4 tax and the other sources of income.

Mr. FRANCISCUS said that his amendment was on the score of economy. The laborer is worthy his hire. Compensation for labor depends upon the talent expended, and the change by the Union party in caucus will benefit the city and increase the treasury.

Mr. EVANS was opposed to the increase, and spoke at length on the subject. He said that the present Chief Engineer had faithfully discharged his duties, but members of Councils had been endeavoring to kill him.

Mr. HENSZEY made an able speech. He favored Mr. Franciscus' amendment, on the score of economy, arguing that by paying a good salary the treasury would be increased and the city benefitted. He was not speaking in favor of any engineer, but was looking to the interests of the citizens.

On the passage of the amendment the yeas and nays were called, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Bardsley, Barnes, Billington, Calhoun, Dillon, Dreibach, Franciscus, Gill, Hancock, Haney, Harrison, Hemzsey, Littleton, Mactague, Martin, F., Mershon, Myers, O'Neill, Palmer, Ray, Shane, Shoemaker, Smith, Stockham, Willits, Marcer, President—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Cameron, Colehower, Conrow, Earnest, Evans, Harper, Hetzell, Kennedy, Martin, J. C., Martin, W. D., Mitton, Ogden, Oram, Potter, Simpson, Stokes, Tyson, Wagner—20.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. EVANS then moved to increase the salaries of the Assistant Engineers of the Water Works. Not agreed to.

Mr. POTTER moved to Items 20, 21 and 22—the first for coal at Fairmount Works, from $1000 to $600; second, for coal at Delaware Works, from $15,000 to $9000, and third, for coal at Schuylkill Works, from $15,000 to $10,000. The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. HETZELL moved to amend Item 37, for iron castings, &c., from $100,000 to $75,000. Not agreed to.

Mr. FRANCISCUS called the previous question, and, pending the discussion, the Chamber adjourned.

EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.—At the afternoon session the Committee on Constitution reported a preamble and constitution, which were adopted. The preamble states:—

Whereas, The reconstruction of our National Union is the lifting of the entire nation into the practical realization of the true republican idea of a Government, founded on absolute justice as the corner-stone; therefore, to aid in this practical work, we agree to form a society to be called "The Pennsylvania Equal Rights Society."

The purpose of the Society, as stated by the first article, was to secure equal rights to all citizens, especially the right of suffrage, irrespective of race, color or sex.

The following nominations were made and adopted:—

President—Robert Purvis.

Vice Presidents—Lucretia Mott, Wm. Whipper, William Alston, Dinah Mendenhall.

Recording Secretary—Mary B. Lightfoot.

Corresponding Secretary—Fanny M. Jackson.

Treasurer—John Wildman.

Executive Committee.—William Still, Sarah J. Hawkins, Ellen M. Childs, Sarah Pugh, Harriet Purvis, Clementine Johns, Elisha Weaver, Alfred B. Love, Octavius Catto, Louis J. Roberts, James Chaspel.

Miss Susan B. Anthony made an earnest appeal to all, especially to the women of our nation to contribute to the financial support of the present society.

The following resolutions were offered:—

Resolved, That reconstruction should begin at home; that since a majority of the citizens of Pennsylvania are now taxed without representation, and governed without consent, and since the whole world would be free themselves must strike the blow, therefore the primary object of the Pennsylvania Equal Rights Society is to demand and obtain suffrage for the women and colored men of this State.

Resolved, That we call upon the people of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to form Equal Rights Clubs in every county, township and ward, to demand suffrage as the natural inalienable birthright of every citizen; to circulate tracts, pamphlets and petitions, to organize meetings; to create and concentrate public sentiment; to direct attention to the existing grievances and disabilities of our disfranchised classes; to catechize candidates for all offices, State or National, and to make the extension of suffrage the test question in all future political action.

After a protracted discussion, the above resolutions were adopted, with various slight verbal modifications. After the transaction of unimportant routine business, the Society adjourned *sine die*.

THE LINCOLN INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of the contributors to the Lincoln Institution was held at the building, No. 308 S. Eleventh street, yesterday morning. The first annual report was submitted. It referred to the organization of the institution from a communication to the Church Home for Children, from Mr. Burrows, State Superintendant for Soldiers' Orphans, asking after orphans received and that appeal resulted in ten children being received. Mr. Burrows subsequently offered to place out in any institution under Episcopalian charge, one hundred boys, whose parents belonged to that church, and pay $110 for each of them until they were sixteen years old. Out of this proposition grew the Lincoln Institution.

Subsequently the present building, admirably adapted to the required purposes, was purchased for $22,500 cash, of which $10,000 yet remains as a mortgage upon the building, and which should be speedily cancelled. April 17th, 1866, the Institution was dedicated with appropriate services, at which General Grant was present, and two boys were received. At present seventy-five boys are under charge, and the quota of one hundred will soon be complete. With the greatest economy exercised the average annual cost of each child is $130, making an annual deficit of $2000 to be provided for by the free will offerings of our citizens.

Rev. Dr. Newton presided yesterday. Major-General Meade, Rev. Phillips Brooks, Mayor McMichael and other prominent gentlemen were present. The following Counsellors were elected:—

President—Gen. George G. Meade.

Vice President—William G. Boulton.

Secretary—John L. Redner.

Treasurer—Morton McMichael, Jr.

Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Jay Cooke, Caleb Cope, Lemuel Coffin, Thomas Sparks, William P. Cresson, Charles Platt, J. Vaughan Merrick, William Ellis, Charles J. Stille, George C. Carson, Edward S. Buckley, A. H. Franciscus, Lewis H. Redner, Francis Wells, William Struthers, Rev. J. W. Robins, George T. Lewis, F. Ratchford Starr, Ezra Bowen, M. J. Mitcheson, R. M. Lewis, Charles E. Lex, Edward Shippen, William B. Robins, Joseph Harrison, Jr.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.—The sixth anniversary of this Institution was celebrated yesterday afternoon, at the Hospital Building, North College avenue.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present.

The annual report, as read, showed that the total number of patients engaging the care of the Hospital, had been increased during the year by three hundred and nineteen. The number received as residents was less by two than during the twelve months preceding. The increase has been in the Dispensary Department, which numbers four hundred and forty-eight in excess of last year.

In the lying-in department, especially, the managers had reason to congratulate themselves upon the successful warding off of threatened complications, but one patient having been seriously ill. The numbers in this department might have been increased but for the regulation excluding unmarried women. Among the out-door patients a few deaths occurred, mainly from cholera infantum.

The number of patients received into the hospital was 76; treated in dispensary; 1980; attended at houses, 384. Total, 2446.

The number of resident patients was as follows:—Medical cases, 21; surgical, 19; obstetrical, 36. Total, 76.

Nativity—American, 43; Irish, 25; English, 4; Scotch, 2; German, 2. Discharged (including 10 retained from last year), 76.

Dispensary and Clinic Patients—American, 1673; Irish, 473; German, 114; English, 74; Scotch, 7; French, 2; Swedish, 2; Canadian, 1. Total, 2370.

The report, as read, showed that there was $13,000 invested as an endowment fund.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.—The Republican caucus of Select Council met yesterday and nominated for Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, Charles Graeff and John A. Houseman.

FOND OF HORSES.—Abraham Weaver, who lives in Lancaster county, had stolen from his stable, on Sunday evening, January 6, 1867, a dark sorrel horse. George Washington Schnader, alias M. Brook, is the name of an individual who has annoyed the farmers of Pennsylvania for some time past, by depredations upon their horses, wagons, etc. It seems that George, finding himself short of "greens," in order to provide himself with the "necessary," took the horse from Mr. Weaver's stable, rode him over to Allentown, and there sold him to a man named Jacob Kichline for $200. He then started for this city, and arrived here on Friday night last, and put up at the Penn Hotel, and from there went to a boarding-house, No. 310 North Eleventh street. Mr. Weaver came to the city yesterday morning with a photograph of the thief, and stopping in at the Central Station, asked Sergeant Crout "If he knew a man like that?" exhibiting the photograph. The officer replied that he did. Both then repaired to Alderman Hurley's office, and a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Schnader. Sergeant Crout visited his boarding-house, and secured his prisoner, and escorted him before Alderman Hurley, who held him to answer in default of $1000 bail. He will be taken to Lancaster county jail this evening, by the Sergeant. Schnader is at present under $600 bail for stealing a horse and wagon from Dr. L. Z. Ringwaldt, of Churchtown, in the same county.

REPORT OF THE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.—The following condensed statement exhibits the sums expended by the Highway Department for 1866:—Paving intersections, $22,750; repairing streets, $61,199·39; repaving streets, $3989·58; repairing over water pipe, $14,011·71; tramway, gutter, and crossing stone, $17,000; repairs to roads, $50,820·83; for repairing streets and roads, $15,595·83; repairing and building bridges, $48,590·21; repairing culverts and inlets, $39,979·06; repaving and regrading Dock street, $4983·33; cleansing and repairing unpaved streets, $8980·33; grading and culverting Broad street from Germantown avenue to Fisher's lane, $25,000; construction of new inlets, $7948·50; paving and repairing footways, $1063·83; construction of branch culverts, $4609·54.

REVENUE CASES.—Before United States Commissioner Hibler yesterday, Edward Marley had a hearing on the charge of distilling spirits without a license. Defendant's place, at Twenty-third and Naudain streets, was visited on the 11th of January, and two stills found there in operation, with mash in them. No special tax had been paid. Held in $1000 bail for trial.

Before United States Commissioner Smith, James Robinson, R. L. Pamora, and James Clary were charged with distilling without a license. The distillery of defendants is said to be on a farm on Oxford turnpike, three miles above Frankford. The arrests were made by the Deputy Marshal, who testified that when he visited the place the still was in operation. Held for trial.

INSTALLATION SERVICES.—The installation services of the Rev. S. A. Mutchmore took place last evening, in the Cohocksink Presbyterian Church, Germantown avenue, above Fifth street, and were conducted by Rev. William O. Johnston, Dr. Reed, Dr. Beadle and Rev. T. M. Cunningham. The usual exercises attending occasions of this kind were engaged in. The attendance was large, and was composed of representatives from the different churches in the neighborhood. The new house of worship intended for this congregation, which has been erected at the intersection of Franklin street and Columbia avenue, will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks. The building will accommodate about one thousand persons, and will be one of the most substantial and neatly built structures of the kind in the city. The congregation is increasing rapidly in numbers.

ROW IN COMMON COUNCIL.—Last evening after the adjournment of Common Council, and while the members were conversing in the main aisle of the chamber, Mr. Charles Miller, one of the Gas Trustees, made a remark which was not altogether liked by Mr. Ray, member from the Eighteenth Ward.

The latter replied to Mr. Miller, and receiving an answer from him similar to the remark he had previously made, Ray caught hold of him and dealt him several blows, and would have followed it up had not the members interfered and separated the belligerents.

REPORTED FOR DUTY.—The following named officers have reported for duty at the United States naval station at League Island, viz:—Commodore Oliver S. Glisson, Commandant; Commander George W. Ransom, and Lieutenant-Commander E. W. Henry. This is now a new and separate department from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, its title is United States Naval Station, League Island, Pa.

APPOINTMENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.—The following appointments for Philadelphia have just been made by Governor Geary:—Port Physician, Dr. H. Earnest Goodman; Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, I. B. Gara; Health Officer, General Horatio G. Sickels (reappointed); Port Warden, General Gideon G. Clark (reappointed).

RETURN OF FINES AND PENALTIES.—The amount of fines returned to the city during the past year from the committing magistrates is as follows:—J. R. Massey, $594; John Cloud, $163; Louis Godbou, $537; O. L. Ramsdell, $15·50; David Beitler, $36; John Swift, $182—making a total of $1827·50.

WATER MAIN BURST.—The water main in Eighth street, below Arch, burst yesterday afternoon, causing many of the cellars to be overflowed, and much valuable property to be destroyed. Up to a late hour last night the flow of water had not been stopped.

OLD CENTS NOT RECEIVED.—The United States Mint does not receive old copper or nickel cents in exchange for the new five cent nickel coinage. The coins mentioned are not received at the Mint at all, as is generally supposed.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE.

Kelley's Grand North American PRIZE CONCERT.

TIME FIXED TO AWARD THE PREMIUMS,

And the Concert to be Given at the

WABASH AVENUE RINK, CHICAGO, ILL.,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.

THIS IS THE GREATEST DISTRIBUTION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE OF THE KIND EVER INAUGURATED IN THE WORLD.

$50,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,

Valued at Half a Million Dollars,

Including $100,000 in Greenbacks,

Will be presented to Ticket Holders.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000 IN GREENBACKS.

Every other Ticket draws a Prize.

Tickets, $1 each; five for $4·50; ten for $8; twenty for $17·50 will be sent to any address on receipt of money. Send the name of each subscriber, and address. Money by draft, Post Office order, express, or register d letter may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

A. A. KELLEY & CO.,

No. 105 RANDOLPH Street,

1 12 6t CHICAGO, ILL.

MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY'S

FIRST GRAND CONCERT,

AT MUSICAL FUND HALL,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, January 19, 1867,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

PARTICULARS IN CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 1 14mwf 3t

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO CHARLES DURANG.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1867.

The friends of CHARLES DURANG, the oldest, and, it is believed, the only living member of the old Chesnut Street Theatre Company under the management of Wignell & Reinagh, Wignell & Warren, Warren & Wood, and their successors, and for many other Theatrical Companies in after times; who, as actor, Ballet Master and Stage Manager, has ever held an honorable position as an artist and citizen; and who, as the author of "A History of the Philadelphia Stage," has recorded the annals and glories of the profession, are invited to meet at the GIRARD HOUSE, Gentlemen's Parlor, on FRIDAY, January 18 at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to tender to that veteran a Complimentary Benefit.

Morton McMichael,	E. J. Hincken,
Louis A. Godey,	Thompson Westcott,
James Page,	E. W. C. Greene,
Henry D. Carey,	William J. Clark, Jr.,
Henry W. Kanaga,	John T. Scheerer,
John Thornley,	William V. McKean,
Francis H. Duffee,	John Davis Watson
R. Shelton Mackenzie,	Charles E. Warburton,
J. M. Robb,	William Messer,
William H. Welsh,	Thomas Fitzgerald,
F. L. Fetherston,	D. Brainerd Williamson,
Ernest C. Wallace,	John F. McDevitt,
Robert Everett,	Robert C. Smith,
John Lawlor.	Stephen N. Winslow.

[1 17 2t]

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.

BENEFIT OF MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

on which occasion

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

will appear in

THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.

The performance will commence with the Romantic Drama, in two acts, entitled

THE WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS.

Gerald Pepper (first time in this city) Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS, with Song and Chorus, "I'm a Rantin, Roarin Blade."

To be followed by the roaring Farce,

CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP.

Our Jemima.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

With Yankee Song and Yankee Reel.

To conclude with the laughable Piece,

THE IRISH LION.

Tim Moore (with Song, "Limerick Races")

Mr BARNEY WILLIAMS

Mrs. Fitzgig.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

SATURDAY AFTERNOON MATINEE.

BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN STIMMEL (Treasurer).

ONLY COMIC SOOGAH MATINEE,

and only Matinee appearance of

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

MONDAY EVENING—A New Local Drama,

THE PHILADELPHIA NEWSBOY.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,

CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

GRAND BENEFIT MATINEE

TO THE TREASURER OF THE THEATRE,

MR. JOHN STIMMEL,

who has the honor to announce that he has made arrangements with

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

who on this occasion will make their

ONLY MATINEE APPEARANCE

IN THIS CITY

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 19,

in the popular romantic Drama,

THE CONNIE SOOGAH.

Notwithstanding the additional expense attendant upon the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams for this occasion, the prices of Admission to the Matinee will be, as usual, 30 CENTS to all parts of the house.

Doors open at 1. Curtain rises at 2·15. 1t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.

BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.

TWO FINE COMEDIES.

ONLY NIGHT OF MR. MAURICE NEVILLE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 17,

£100,000.

Alice Barlow.....Mrs. JOHN DREW

To conclude with Tobin's Comedy of

THE HONEYMOON.

Duke Aranza.....Mr. MAURICE NEVILLE

The Duchess.....Mrs. JOHN DREW

SATURDAY—£100,000 and ROB ROY.

MONDAY—G. L. FOX AND TROUPE.

GREAT PANTOMIME, JACK AND GILL.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.

Doors open at 7, begins at 7½.

BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,

who will appear in his

UNRIVALLED IMPERSONATION OF SIR HARCOURT COURTLY,

in Boucicault's splendid Comedy of

LONDON ASSURANCE.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, January 18,

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Sir Harcourt Courtly.....Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM

Dazzle.....Mr. J. B. Roberts

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Engagement of the celebrated

MR. BELVIL RYAN.

THIS EVENING,

THE GREEN HILLS OF THE FAR WEST,

THE TWO POLTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

SÆNGERBUND

GRAND MASKED BALL,

JANUARY 21, 1867.

Tickets, $3·00, admitting a Gentleman and one Lady; each additional lady's ticket, $1·00. Family Circle audience tickets, 50 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the Grand March at 9 o'clock.

No person will be admitted without presenting the check.

MANAGERS.

Joseph D. Ellis, No. 225 N. Third street; Jesse R. Walker, N. W. corner Fourth and Chesnut; F. J. Walter, No. 272 S. Third street; Wilhelm Eisenlohr, No 137 S. Tenth street; Christian Mack, No. 212 S. Broad street; Charles Grill, No. 724 Filbert street; Mason Hirsch, No. 414 Market street; Louis Hiehnerwald, No. 231 Dock street; Caspar Bicker, No. 508 Arch street; Henry Gebauer, No. 1028 Sansom street.

Tickets can be obtained of J. Risley, Continental Hotel; Joseph Steppacher, No. 531 Chesnut street; George Muller, No. 728 Vine street; F. & L. Ladner, No. 532 N. Third street; and at Actien Hall, No. 341 N. Third street; Sængerbund Hall, corner of Crown and Callowhill; and of the Managers. 1 14 7t

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!

A Splendid Assortment of

COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES

FOR MASQUERADES,

Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the

COSTUMERY

Of Twenty-five Years' Establishment,

No. 917 RACE Street, North Side.

Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the season.

Masks of every description for sale.

W. C. DESMOND,

1 5 3m No. 917 RACE Street.

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, 'SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS,' which has received the highest encomiums from the press and the public of New York, Boston, and other metropolitan cities is now on exhibition for a limited period, at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. 12 27 1m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.

"THE FAMILY RESORT."

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,

the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 1 5 3m

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 29 6 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 1033 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 2

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—STEAMSHIP LINE DIRECT.

SAILING FROM EACH PORT EVERY FIVE DAYS.

FROM PINE STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONG WHARF, BOSTON.

The line between Philadelphia and Boston is now composed of the

ROMAN (new) Captain Baker, 1488 tons.

SALON, Captain Matthews, 1250 tons.

NORMAN Captain Crowell, 1203 tons.

These substantial and well-appointed steamships will sail punctually as advertised and freight will be received every day, a steamer being always on the berth to receive cargo.

Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO

† No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

VIA NICARAGUA, EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren street, at noon, with passengers and freight, at very LOW RATES. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships

MOSES TAYLOR Captain Blethen, and

AMERICA, Captain Wakeman

For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company,

WILLIAM H. WEBB, President

No. 54 Exchange Place, N. Y.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,

† No. 177 West street, corner Warren N. Y.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite side-wheel Steamships

SAN JACINTO, Lovejoy Commander,

SAN SALVADOR, Atkins Commander.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN,

† No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.

STAR LINE FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The New York Mail Steamship Company's line Ocean Steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows—the

MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY,

HAVANA, on SATURDAY,

MISSOURI, on SATURDAY,

MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier. For freight or passage apply to

C. K. GARRISON, President,

† No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS,

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows—

December 31—NEW YORK, Capt. W. G. Farber, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Caverly.

January 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. Lapidge.

January 21—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. Harris, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. I. T. Watkins.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer Colorado, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong-Kong on April 3, 1867.

One hundred pounds of baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, New York.

† F. R. BABY, Agent.

EMPIRE STEAMSHIP LINE, FOR PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.

Sailing from each port every Saturday, from second wharf above Vine street, Philadelphia, and Providence and Boston Railroad Wharf, Providence, R. I.

The line is composed of the first-class Steamships

HUNTER, M. L. Rogers commander.

CHASE, J. A. Crossman commander.

These superior and well equipped steamships sail regularly as advertised. Freight will be received daily, a steamship being always on the berth to receive cargo.

Freight for Boston, Mass., and all intermediate points on the Boston and Providence or Worcester Railroads, will be received and the goods delivered in less time and at lower rates than by any other route.

Bills of lading furnished at the office.

No bills of lading signed after the ship has sailed.

For further information, apply to

LATHBURY, WICKERSHAM & CO., Agents,

† No. 126 North Wharves.

Henry Cleaveland, Esq., Agent at Providence, R. I.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first class Iron Steamships

LOUISIANA, Captain Harrington.

PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Lewis

ERIN, Captain Cutting

THE QUEEN, Captain Grogan.

DENMARK, Captain Thomson.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain or on the continent.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

	Cabin	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30.

Through passage to Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, London, etc at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35 in currency can be obtained at No 27 BROADWAY.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the Office of the Company, No 57 BROADWAY. For steerage tickets at the Passage Office of the Company, No. 27 BROADWAY, or No. 275 PEARL Street.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $70, $60 and $30, currency.

Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30, gold.

ATALANTA, Captain Finkham.

BELLONA, Captain Dixon.

CELLA, Captain Gleadell.

WILLIAM PENN, Captain Billings.

The accommodations for passengers on these ships are unsurpassed. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage, apply to CHARLES A. WHITING, No. 26 BROADWAY. For freight, apply at No. 54 SOUTH Street.

† HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,

† No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Regular Mail Steamers, sailing on the 22d of every month:—

NORTH AMERICA, Captain L. F. Timmerman.

SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinkelpaugh.

GUIDING STAR, Captain George B. Slocum.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St Thomas Para, Pernambuco Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to

GARRISON &

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1867.

Who Support the Constitution?

THE Democrats assume to be the especial champions of the Constitution. Their constant endeavor is to make the defense of the Constitution an apparent issue between themselves and the Republicans. And sometimes we regret to see Republican writers allowing themselves to be placed in false positions upon this question.

We hold that the Republican party is the true constitutional party of this country; that its great leading measures are not only consonant with the spirit of the Constitution, but essential to its very existence.

Democratic support of the Constitution, as far as it goes, is purely partisan and technical. We say *partisan*, because at this very moment that party is supporting the Executive in usurping the legislative powers of the Government, contending that he has the right to pass laws and to organize State Governments, defending him in making appointments to office without the advice and consent of the Senate, which is palpably unconstitutional, and threatening resistance and revolution if Congress shall exercise its high constitutional function of impeachment.

These are violations of the Constitution which go to its very essence, and which affect the organic character of the Government itself. For, if the President may usurp legislative powers, then this is no more a government of law, but of one man. Its distinctive character as a government of the people is gone. So, too, the usurpation of the appointing power goes to break down the popular element in the Government, and to strengthen the one-man power. And if that great remedy against usurpation and maladministration, which the people were so careful to keep in their own hands—namely, impeachment—is to be denied to them except at the cost of revolution, then, indeed, the essential and distinctive features of our Government as a republic are obliterated, and it must take its place among the oligarchies, and as a very despotic one at that.

Now, these grave and fundamental violations of the Constitution are each and every one of them sustained and carried on by the Democratic party. On the contrary, it is the endeavor of the Republican organization to maintain this Government in its integrity and purity, as a Government of the people. They insist that when laws are to be passed the legislative branch of the Government, and not the Executive, shall pass them; that when appointments to office are to be made, the advice and consent of the Senate shall be obtained; and that the legitimate exercise of any of its constitutional functions by Congress shall be respected as the expressed will of the people.

We say, in the second place, that the Democratic support of the Constitution is *technical*. This has been strikingly exemplified ever since the commencement of the great struggle in which the nation is still engaged. When the South rebelled the Democratic party insisted that the Government had no right to *coerce* a State. The State might not have a right to secede—they were not agreed upon that—but at all events there was no constitutional power to coerce it if it did secede. This was the Democratic interpretation of the Constitution, and in accordance with it that party allowed the Rebellion to go on unchecked until the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration, when it had already acquired such power and consistency that a four years' war, with the attendant expense and suffering, was required to suppress it. Had the Democratic interpretation of the Constitution been adhered to, the Rebellion would have succeeded, and the Government of the United States would have been overthrown.

During the continuance of the war this same narrow construction of the Constitution was still maintained by the Democratic party. They thought it far more important that Vallandigham should be defended in his assumed right to discourage enlistments, preach treason, and encourage the Rebels to hold out to the bitter end, than that our armies should triumph in the field. The loss of a battle, in which thousands of our brave boys should lose life or limb, was nothing to them compared with securing a trial by jury to some miserable spy or conspirator or hotel-burner, or assassin at the North. In other words, the national existence was to be jeopardized, and thousands of our Union soldiers suffer death, rather than that some poor Northern traitor should be deprived of a single one of those technical formalities which the Constitution has thrown around the life and liberty of the citizen *in a time of peace*. They interpret the Constitution with the utmost liberality in favor of traitors and their aiders and abettors, but with the utmost strictness against these endeavoring to save the life of the nation.

The great difference between the two parties is this:—The Republicans believe that the war was constitutional; that, being constitutional, such measures as were necessary to its vigorous prosecution were constitutional; and that such further measures as may be necessary to adapt the nation to the results of the war, and to secure the full fruits of the costly triumph we have achieved, are also constitutional. The Democratic theory, pushed back to its fundamental basis, is the old theory that the nation had no right to coerce a State. They really believe the war itself to have been unconstitutional. This is the true key to their present position. Fortunately the people did not act upon this theory during the terrible struggle in the field, nor will they act upon it during the still fiercer struggle that is now raging within the halls of legislation, and in the great forum of public debate.

Protests Against Cowan's Confirmation. WE trust the Senate of the United States will listen to the universal remonstrance of the Republicans of Pennsylvania against the confirmation of Edgar Cowan as Minister to Austria. Mr. Cowan was elected to the Senate originally by the Republicans of this State, but embraced the earliest opportunity to prove a traitor to the party that had elected him, and has since done all that he could to overthrow it. Political treachery ought not to be rewarded. Had Mr. Cowan's change been an honest one, he would have resigned his seat, and appealed to the people; but he held on to his office, knowing full well that he was misrepresenting the public sentiment of the State. Such a course is politically dishonest and dishonorable.

MR. COWAN asserted in the Senate yesterday that the President had made no removals from office except of persons who had spoken disrespectfully of him; whereupon Senator Willey, of West Virginia, called attention to the case of the editor of a Wheeling paper, who had been appointed Postmaster in Wheeling, and who, in the issues of his paper in March, 1865, denounced the President as an idiot, drunkard, etc. The revelation caused some sensation; but Mr. Cowan said, among so many appointments, it was inevitable that some mistakes should be made.

WE ARE glad to chronicle the nomination of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen for the United States Senate by the Republican members of the New Jersey Legislature. Senator Frelinghuysen, even during the short time that he has held his seat by appointment, has taken a front rank among his compeers.

SENATOR NYE RE-ELECTED.—The re-election of James W. Nye to the United States Senate from Nevada is a cause of congratulation. There is no abler or more eloquent champion of human rights on the floor of the Senate than Senator Nye.

THE SENATE of this State has ratified the Constitutional amendment by a vote of 20 yeas to 9 nays. The amendment has been ratified by both branches of the Minnesota Legislature.

THE LATEST COMICAL KINK.—In THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of to-morrow (Saturday), we shall publish an admirable humorous travestie upon Charles Reade's great romance, *Griffith Gaunt*. Our funny novel is called "Lilith Lank." It is exceedingly droll and laughable, and is illustrated with a number of pointed engravings that will be appreciated at sight.

THE EASTERN STATES.

Forgery in Boston — Severity of the Storm — Anxiety Respecting Vessels Due, Etc.

BOSTON, January 17.—Notwithstanding the fact that many parties on State street were in such haste yesterday to deny that any forged paper had made its appearance here, and the general disposition to hush the matter up, I have it from the best authority that a forged check of nearly $1000 was refused at one of the Boston banks no longer ago than yesterday forenoon, after having been accepted by two outside parties doing business here. Efforts are now being made to arrest the forger. The name he used in the case above referred to was that of one of our well-known and highly esteemed railroad officers.

The storm of to-day has not had its equal, all things considered, for ten years. The streets and wharves are literally piled up with snowbanks, in many places six feet high. The shipping at the wharves presented a decidedly Arctic appearance this evening, the snow having covered many vessels even with the rail. There is no reliable report of any shipwrecks below this port. There are many vessels overdue here, however, and interested parties are exceedingly anxious this evening lest to-morrow's news from Cape Cod or the south shore of the bay may be of a painful character.

The steamer Nereus, from Boston for New York, is believed to be safe at anchor somewhere in Vineyard Sound. The City of Bath, one of the Savannah line, bound out, is also supposed to have passed Cape Cod before the storm commenced. There are some fears in regard to several sailing vessels, but they are generally believed to be groundless.

The Storm at the East—Suspension of Railroad Travel.

PORTLAND, Me., January 17—6 P. M.—The storm has been increasing and is now terrific. The streets are impassable even for sleighs, the horse-cars are blocked up, and so deep are the drifts that pedestrians can hardly make their way. The Eastern morning trains arrived several hours late. No trains left for Augusta this afternoon, and the Grand Trunk and Bangor trains had only reached the Grand Junction at 5 o'clock.

The morning train from Boston stopped at Biddeford, and must remain there until to-morrow. The engines sent hence to their assistance could not get out of the city. Four trains are stuck between Portsmouth, N. H., and Boston, on the Eastern Railroad. No train left here for Boston this afternoon. The Boston afternoon train for Portland stops over at Dover or Exeter, N. H.

The telegraph wires are either badly broken or working hard, but communication is still kept up East and West.

The Archives of Germany.—In accordance with an agreement between the members of the old Bund, the archives of the late Federal Diet are entrusted to Prussian keeping, on condition of free access to them by every German State. The library of the Diet will be incorporated with the Frankfort public library, but the maps and plans belonging to it must be likewise open to the inspection of any of the States. The antique furniture, pictures, and historical curiosities adorning the late federal palace at Frankfort are to be presented to the Germanic Museum, established by a society of antiquarians at Nuremberg.

K eping to the Law.—A red-dog banker in Indiana had a few hundreds of his notes presented for redemption. "My good fellow," said he to the presentee, "I would like to hand over the mint drops—I have them very handy—but don't you see that I can't? The State of Indiana forbids me. Her General Banking Law expressly prescribes that every bank organized thereunder 'shall keep on hand at least fifteen per cent. of its issues in coin.' Now I've got the requisite amount, but I must keep it, and if I pay you, I shall be short. So the State forbids and prevents my doing what you require."

Ordnance Used During the War.—From the report of Major-General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, it appears that, during the period from January 1, 1861, to June 30, 1866, there were provided for the military service 7892 cannon, 11,787 artillery carriages; 6,333,295 artillery projectiles, shot, and shell; 6,539,999 rounds of grape and canister shot; 2,862,177 rounds of fixed artillery ammunition; 3,477,655 small arms—muskets, rifles, carbines, and pistols; 544,475 swords, sabres, and lances; 2,146,175 complete sets of artillery accoutrements; 216,371 complete sets of cavalry accoutrements; 539,544 complete sets of horse equipments; 28,164 sets of two-horse artillery harness; 732,526 horse blankets; 1,022,176,474 cartridges for small arms; 1,220,555,435 percussion caps for small arms; 10,281,305 cannon primers; 4,226,377 fuses for shells; 26,440,054 pounds of gunpowder; 6,395,152 pounds of nitre; and 90,416,295 pounds of lead in pigs and bullets, besides immense quantities of parts for repairing and making good the complete articles which were damaged, lost, or destroyed in service.

German Railways.—The railways from Harburg, opposite Hamburg, to Stade and Cuxhaven, and from Nordhausen, in Central Germany, to Erfurt, will be built immediately. Both lines are of the highest strategical importance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 6ip

BISHOP E. S. JANES, D. D., WILL preach at CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, VINE Street above Twelfth, on Sabbath, January 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Love Feast at 3 P. M., presided over by the Bishop. Dr. CASTLE at 7 P. M. 1 18 2t*

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty third Ward, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 336 S. Fifth street
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis B. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

OFFICE OF THE PRESENTATION FESTIVAL, No. 616 BROADWAY, New York.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—The Distributing Committee beg to announce to the public that, owing to the great labor attendant upon preparing the ballots and procuring the additional presents arising from the sale of a greater number of tickets than was at first contemplated, that the distribution that was expected to take place on the 14th inst., is unavoidably postponed until the 28th inst., when it will positively take place.
STEWART VAN VLECK,
FRANCIS C BARLOW,
JOHN B WHITE,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr.,
WILLIAM ORTON, } Committee.
New York, Jan. 10, 1867. 1 17 2trp$

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the Seven-per-cent Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.
The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant.
WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.
1 15 12m

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share (clear of tax), payable at this office on and after MONDAY, 14th instant. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, 9th instant, and opened on the 14th. W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.
1 8 10t

OFFICE HESTONVILLE M. AND F. P. R. R. COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1867.
At the Annual Election of the Company, held this day, the following stockholders were unanimously elected:—
President:
CHARLES LENNIG
Directors
ALFRED G. BAKER,
WILLIAM H. SAWERS,
WILLIAM H. GREGG,
E. HENRY THOURON,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS.
Attest—EDWARD B. FLOOD, Secretary.
1 16 3t

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1867.
At a meeting of the Stockholders, held 15th instant, to elect Directors to serve for one year, the following gentlemen were chosen:—

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward J. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day (16th inst.) ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
1 17 3t CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., exclusive of taxes payable on demand. CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
1 14 2w

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows:—

Life Membership	$25 00
Annual Membership	3 00
Entrance Fee	1 00

Applications for admission to membership may be made to any manager, or to
WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary,
12 12 wfm 22t No. 738 MARKET Street.

CONVENTION.
PENNSYLVANIA PEACE SOCIETY.
The practice of war mocks our professions of Christianity.
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY, 18th inst., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON, of England.
Hon. M. S. TOWNSEND of Vermont.
HENRY C. WRIGHT of Boston,
and other speakers 1 16 3t*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Recuperating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3m

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in front of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the rear of it, both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
12 27 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY NOTICE.—SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
In accordance with a resolution of instruction passed at a meeting of Stockholders, held on the 15th instant, all portions of the LIBRARY will in future be open to both Ladies and Gentlemen on SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
1 16 4trp T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY, Office No. 314 MARKET St.
PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1867.
At a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. (five cents per share) was declared on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 22d instant.
Transfer books close on the 17th, and open on the 23d instant.
THOMAS B. SUPLEE, Treasurer.
1 15 6t

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

NATIONAL HALL.

FIRST GRAND CONCERT
OF THE SEASON,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
NEXT THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1867,
BY THE
PHILOMELIC MUSIC CIRCLE AND THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.
SOLOISTS.
MRS. L. TUDOR,
MRS. E. F. PARKER,
MR. F. R. THOMAS,
MR. A. M. STRANG.
Conductor.....Dr. L. MEIGNEN
Pianist.....Mr. WM. WRIGHT
Members of the Young Men's Christian Association and all making application for membership, are entitled to tickets free.
Any moral young man may become a member on application. Annual dues, $1.
To persons not members, tickets, 50 cents. [1 18 tr

GROCERIES, ETC.

PATES DE FOIES GRAS

JUST RECEIVED;
AN INVOICE OF FRESH
PATES DE FOIES GRAS,
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner WALNUT and BROAD
2 14 mw4p$

PATE DE FOIS GRAS,
ROQUEFORT CHEESE,
MUSHROOMS,
GREEN PEAS,
Fresh imported, and for sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14$ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA,
FRESHLY ROASTED
A full assortment of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES AT REDUCED PRICES. [1 16 1m ip
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
N. E. Corner EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT STS.

NEW FRUIT.
Crown, Basket, Layer, Bunch, Seedless and Sultana Raisins, Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Havana Oranges, etc. etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp$ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

G. W. WARNER, No. 1530 AND 1532 RIDGE Avenue, below Sixteenth Street.
KEYSTONE FLOUR STORE
Choice Brands of Family and Bakers' Flour,
Corn Meal, Oat Meal,
Buckwheat and Rye Flour
Corn, Oats, and Mill Feed of every description, sent to all parts of the city
Free of Charge. [12 19 1mrp*

THE NEW YORK "TIMES" SAYS OF
"SUNNYBANK,"
"An exciting story."
The Christian "Secretary" says:—"A book of fascinating interest."
PRICE, $1·75. [1 16 wf12t

TO THE LADIES.
EVENING PARTIES.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.
WARBURTON & SON'S,
No. 1004 CHESNUT ST.
1 10 1m4p

THE NEW YORK "OBSERVER" SAYS OF
"SUNNYBANK,"
BY MARION HARLAND.
"It is equal to the best of her former productions. The principal characters are admirably drawn."
PRICE, $1·75. [1 16 wf12t

W. H. SHOW 11TH
GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST

"SUNNYBANK,"
THE NEW NOVEL, BY MARION HARLAND
Is having a great run. It is by the author of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," etc. etc.
PRICE, $1·75. [1 16 wf12t

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT;
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 12 24 3m4p
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

7-30s,
JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s
WITHOUT CHARGE.
5-20s Delivered at Once.
1 5 15t4p DREXEL & CO.

SEVEN-THIRTIES.
WE CONTINUE TO CONVERT ALL ISSUE
OF
SEVEN-THIRTIES
INTO FIVE-TWENTIES,
And at this time holders of 7-30s can make the exchange at a Profit by taking the January and July issue of 5-20s.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 5 12t4p

BACON & WARDER,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 218½ WALNUT STREET,
STOCKS AND LOANS bought and sold on Commission.
TRUST FUNDS invested in City, State, or Government Loans.
WILLIAM H. BACON,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
1 3 1mrp No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Natha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 3m

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.
PERCENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.
Having disposed of a considerable portion of the above Bonds, we will continue to offer them at the low price of 79
Until the 21st instant. On and after that date the price will be advanced to 81.
These Bonds, at the present price, will yield the holder nearly 9 per cent. per annum, and add 21 per cent to the principal at maturity.
These are among the few Coupon Bonds that have protection by registration against loss by fire or theft; and also bear interest from October 1, which the purchaser receives without additional charge. For further information apply to
SAILER & STEVENSON,
No. 121 S. THIRD Street.
1 14 mw3t Opposite Girard Bank.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1867.
At an election held on the 9th of January, 1867, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—
EDWIN M. LEWIS,
S. A. MERCER,
JOHN ASHBURST,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,
BENJAMIN A. FARNHAM,
JAMES R. CAMPBELL,
FRANCIS TETE,
LINDLEY SMYTH,
RICHARD C. DALE,
PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON,
JOSHUA B. LIPPINCOTT,
J. EDWARD FARNUM,
GEORGE W. FARR, Jr.
And at a meeting of the Directors this day, S. A. Mercer, Esq., having declined a re-election on account of ill health, EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and, at the same time, JOHN ASHBURST, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President.
W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.
1 11 10t$

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1867.
At an Election held on the 6th instant, the following-named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:

A. Boyd,	Watson Malone,
Benjamin Bullock,	Robert P. Gillingham,
J. Fraley Smith,	William C. Houston,
Joseph B. Hodgson,	Kirk B. Wells,
Charles H. Cummings,	Andrew J. Sloan,
George A. Kohler,	Thomas L. Gillespie,
	William M. Davidson.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, A. BOYD, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Esq., Solicitor, and
1 15 3t J. W. GILBOUGH, Cashier.

JUST ARRIVED,

AND

NOW LANDING FROM

Steamer Peruvian,
Ship T. J. Southard,
Ship J. J. Southard,

4890 Boxes Tin.
300 Pigs Tin.
400 Pigs Lead.
8 Casks Bake Pans.
5 Casks Vices.
20 Casks Antimony.
900 Bundles Hoop Iron.
2000 Lbs. Steel Wire.
420 Bundles Round Iron.
200 Bundles Teazle Iron.
680 Bundles Round Iron.
30 Tons Spelter.
27 Casks Zinc.
200 Bundles Tinned Wire.

For Sale at Lowest Market Rates
BY
N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,
Nos. 203 and 305 BRANCH St.
1 18 2t4p

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LADY BLESSINGTON'S NEW BOOK!
COUNTRY QUARTERS! and THE QUAKER SOLDIER! By Col. J. RICHTER JONES,
ARE PUBLISHED THIS DAY AND FOR SALE BY
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY QUARTERS. A Charming Love Story, by the Countess of Blessington. This is one of the best books published for years. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price, $1·50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.
THE QUAKER SOLDIER: OR, THE BRITISH IN PHILADELPHIA. An Historical Novel of the War of the Revolution. By Colonel J. Richter Jones. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price, $1·50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.
THE BRIDE OF LLEWELLYN. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "The Deserted Wife," "The Lost Heiress," etc. Fourth edition in one month. Everybody is reading and praising it. The press are unanimous in its praise, and pronounce it the best book issued last year. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price, $1·50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.
MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S OTHER WORKS.

The Fortune Seeker	1·50	Lady of the Isle	1·50
Ailworth Abbey	1·50	The Two Sisters	1·50
The Bridal Eve	1·50	The Three Beauties	1·50
The Fatal Marriage	1·50	Vivia: Secret Power	1·50
Love's Labor Won	1·50	The Missing Bride	1·50
Deserted Wife	1·50	Wife's Victory	1·50
The Gipsy's Prophecy	1·50	Retribution	1·50
The Mother-in-Law	1·50	India; Pearl River	1·50
Haunted Homestead	1·50	Curse of Clifton	1·50
The Lost Heiress	1·50	Discarded Daughter	1·50

Above are in paper cover, or in cloth at $2 each.
THE SOLDIER'S ORPHANS. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Author of "Fashion and Famine." Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price, $1·50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.
MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS' OTHER WORKS.

The Gold Brick	1·50	Mary Derwent	1·50
Silent Struggles	1·50	Fashion and Famine	1·50
The Wife's Secret	1·50	The Old Homestead	1·50
The Rejected Wife	1·50	The Heiress	1·50

Above are in paper cover, or in cloth at $2 each.
BEST COOK BOOKS PUBLISHED.
The following are the best Cook Books published in the world. Every housekeeper should possess at least one of them, as they would save the price of it in a week's cooking. Each Cook Book is strongly and neatly bound in cloth.

Miss Leslie's New Cookery Book	$2·00
Petersons' New Cook Book	2·00
Mrs. Goodfellow's Cookery as it should be	2·00
The National Cook Book	2·00
Widdifield's New Cook Book	2·00
Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million	2·00
Miss Leslie's New Receipts for Cooking	2·00
Mrs. Hale's New Cook Book	2·00
Francatelli's Celebrated Modern Cook, of English French, Italian, and German Cookery. With 52 illustrations. 600 large octavo pages	5·00

Copies of any or all of the above popular books will be sent to any one, free of postage, on receipt of price. Call on, or address all orders to the Publishers,
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS',
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,
and they will receive immediate attention. 1 4p

INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE
PHILADELPHIA.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
RARE INDUCEMENTS TO PATRONS.
TERMS REDUCED—ONE HUNDRED SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE ISSUED AT $30.
NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS
ARE SHORTLY TO BE OPENED AT
FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
On account of the increased accommodations, and cost of fitting up the new rooms,
ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS
Will be received for a six months' course at the low rate of $30 each, for which a full course scholarship will be issued. Immediate application is necessary to secure the advantages of this liberal offer, as the number will be strictly limited to one hundred.
THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION
Is of the most practical and valuable character, and in all respects unsurpassed advantages are offered to those who wish to prepare for an active business life.
BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, TELEGRAPHING, THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS, ETC.
EVENING INSTRUCTION.

Full Course, six months	$25
Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months	12
Penmanship, twenty lessons	5

FAIRBANKS' BOOK-KEEPING.
The only work now before the public composed of facts obtained from actual business, alone insures in the Department of Accounts, unequalled facilities.
For circulars and further information apply at the office, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
I. FAIRBANKS, A. M., Principal.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 1 18

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 2810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4
TERMS. [1 14tf

Day scholars, per session	$50 00
Boarding scholars, per session	$200 00

THE SECOND TERM OF THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY will open on the 3d of February, 1867. Apply, for information or admission, to
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D., President,
1 14 6t South Bethlehem, Penna.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—Benefit of Mrs. Barney Williams. The *White Horse of the Peppers, Connecticut Courtship*, and the *Irish Lion*. This is a splendid bill, and will, no doubt, draw an immense audience.

To-morrow afternoon the *Connie Soogah* will be presented by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams at the matinee, for the benefit of Mr. John Stummell, the Treasurer of the Chestnut.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Benefit of Mr. John Brougham, who will play "Sir Harcourt Courtly," in *London Assurance*. Mr. J. B. Roberts will assume the part of "Dazzle," and all of the Company favorites will assist. The entertainment of the evening will be commenced with the capital farce of *My Precious Betsey*, by the Company.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Benefit of Mrs. John Drew. The admirable new comedy of £100,000, and Tobin's grand old comedy of the *Honeymoon*. Mrs. Drew as the "Duchess," and Mr. Maurice Neville, of Hungary, as the "Duke Aranza."

On Monday Mr. G. L. Fox and his troupe in his great pantomime called *Jack and Gill*.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Belvil Ryan will appear in two favorite characters this evening.

To-morrow afternoon the usual matinee performance will be given.

To-morrow night Miss Mollie Williams and Mr. Felix A. Vincent commence an engagement. The former appears in the *French Spy*, and Mr. Vincent plays "Ragged Pat," in *Ireland As it Was*.

The annual benefit of Mr. James Pilgrim, the dramatist, Irish actor, and business manager of the American Theatre, is announced to take place in a week or two hence.

THE MENDELSSOHN CONCERT.—The first subscription concert of the Mendelssohn Society, which takes place to-morrow evening, at the Musical Fund Hall, promises to be an unusually attractive and interesting entertainment. Professor H. G. Thunder will preside at the piano on the occasion, and Mr. Jean Louis will act as conductor. The Germania Orchestra has been engaged, and will perform the overtures, etc., of which the first will be Mendelssohn's "Les Hebrides." This will be followed by the grand cantata "Lauda Sion" (Praise ot Jehovah), the solos being sung by Miss Ellers, Miss Gormley, Mr. Jackson, and Mr Harkins. The second part will open with a grand choral fantasie by Beethoven, the solos being sung by Miss Cunnington, Miss Durchar, Miss Campbell, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Winterbottom. The duet "Flow Gently Deva," will be sung by Mrs. Henrietta Behrens and Mr. J. O. K. Roberts. Three national songs by Mendelssohn will be sung by a selected chorus, and also his four part song, "On the Sea," by the Society.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—The following is the programme for to-morrow afternoon:—

Concert Overture.....Kalliwoda
Nocturno, "Midsummer Night's Dream."
.....Mendelssohn
Hymen's Festive Sounds "Waltz".....Launer
Allegretto Scherzando from 8th Sinfonie..Beethoven
Overture—"Hebriden".....Mendelssohn
Song—"Erlking".....F. Schubert
Duet from "Zampa".....F. Herold

STILL ON EXHIBITION.—Bradford's great painting, entitled *Scalers Crushed by Icebergs*, remains on exhibition at the art rooms of Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown, Chesnut street, above Ninth, for a few days longer. Those who have not seen this wonderful work of art should not miss the opportunity now afforded of enjoying its remarkable beauty and brilliant effects.

"THE FAMILY RESORT."—Carncross & Dixey are still running their very successful new burlesque, called *Italian Airs at the Academy*, with the *New Year's Calls*, and *Madame Ristori in The Stranger*. Besides these, the usual preliminary sable concert is presented, with new ballads, as rapidly as they are published.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.—To-morrow will be the last day during which tickets for the Crosby Opera House Art Association Gift Distribution can be purchased. The drawing for prizes will positively commence at Chicago on Monday afternoon. Tickets may be obtained of T. B. Pugh, at No. 607 Chesnut street, and No. 1305 Chesnut street, to-day and to-morrow only.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

EFFECTS OF THE STORM—DETENTION OF THE NEW YORK LINES—LOW TIDE IN THE DELAWARE.—The wind storm which commenced yesterday morning continued throughout the whole day and night. Its effect on our river front was remarkable. The prevalence of northwest winds always produces, in our river, a diminution in the tide, but the unusual power caused its reduction several feet, literally emptying all the docks, and leaving oyster-shallops, sloops, and tug-boats high and dry. The United States' Rights, conveying the New York passengers, was aground, and only succeeded in reaching this side after a two hours' passage, meeting the 8 o'clock train of New York passengers mid-stream, conveyed across, as they were, by the Market street ferry lines, in the absence of the regular boat. The passengers were compelled to walk up to Market street, while their baggage was carried up in trucks. It was then half-past 9, making a detention, therefore, of an hour and a half, and which would probably extend to two hours. It was flood tide about half-past 7, but at half-past 8 there was no apparent rise. The wind was literally blowing the water out of the river. There is, of course, vast quantities of floating ice in the river, but this does not seriously impede navigation.

DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE CITIZEN.—Thomas Allen, Esq., long and favorably known in the Northern Liberties, died on the 15th, of paralysis. Few persons have been called away by death who will be so sincerely mourned as Mr. Allen. For some months past Mr. Allen has filled the post of Assessor of the Third Collection District in this city, and by his uniform kind and gentlemanly deportment, had made himself hosts of friends as an officer. The assistants in his department held a meeting yesterday afternoon. James J. Francis, was called to the chair. The usual resolutions were passed, eulogies upon the memory of the deceased were pronounced by Captain John M. Carson and James J. Francis, Esq., and the meeting resolved to attend the obsequies as a mark of their esteem. It is seldom that we have to record a meeting of this kind at which so much feeling and sympathy were exhibited.

A THIEVISH SON.—Robert M. Dore, who is reported to be a young man whose covetous desires are infinitely stronger than his conscientious regard for honesty, was arrested at Sixth and South streets yesterday afternoon, on a charge of larceny. It appears that Robert has got quite a penchant for appearing a larger man than he really is in a financial point of view. He likewise has a passion for histrionic studies, and loves to gaze upon the fair ones who appear upon the boards of our theatres. In order to make a better appearance, he borrowed his mother's gold watch and pair of opera-glasses, in her absence from her home, No. 1325 Vine street, without asking her permission. In order to bring him to a due sense of what he had done, she had him arrested and taken before Alderman Beitler, who held him in $1000 bail to answer.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.—Yesterday afternoon an old woman, who goes by the name of Mrs. Countryman, and resides in Passyunk road, below Christian street, started out to do some little work in Second street. She walked some distance, and got tired and cold. She managed to get as far as Fourth and Christian streets at 5:30 in the evening, when she felt herself getting drowsy. Not knowing the fatal effects of getting asleep in that condition, she sat down upon a door-step, and, lying over, went to sleep. Officer Flemming passing by at that time, saw her reclining on the step, and walking up to her, found the state she was in. He had her taken into the house, but she died soon after getting inside. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

THE STORM.—The storm that raged during part of yesterday and last night had the effect of retarding travel to no inconsiderable degree. The New York train that was due yesterday at 10:30 A. M., did not arrive until three hours later. The train that was due at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, last evening, did not arrive until 8 o'clock this morning. At Kelleyville the locomotive "Kelleyville" was found to have been upset, and was lying at the side of the track with the wheels uppermost. As a general thing, travel was retarded everywhere where the storm spent its force. Last night in the city the wind was very heavy, and awnings, signs, and shutters suffered.

STEALING SWEETS.—James Sloan, whilst sunning himself in the classic shades of Penn and Pine streets yesterday afternoon, was strongly attracted to the corner of those two streets, where a gentleman had located himself as a grocer. In front of that establishment James beheld a sweet spectacle. It was no more nor less than a barrel of sugar. He drew near unto it and abstracted about fifty pounds, more or less, and walked off. Officer Kearney saw the little transaction, and walked after him, and catching him by the collar, told him he was wanted. As they were going along to the Station House, Frank Chanley, a chum of Sloan's, interfered with Officer Kearney, and tried to get his prisoner released. The result was that both were marched to Alderman Beitler's office, and Sloan was held in $400 bail to answer for larceny, whilst Chanley was held in $500 to answer the charge of interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty.

INCITING TO RIOT.—Last Monday morning a man named Isaac Dawson went into Duffy's liquor store in Frankford, with several companions, and undertook to raise a rumpus and a riot. He talked largely to Mr. Duffy, and gently insinuated that he intended to tear his establishment out, with the help of his aforesaid companions. Duffy did not exactly like the idea of such a radical house-cleaning scheme, and proceeded forthwith to tell the Mayor of his grievous experience. The Mayor issued a warrant for the arrest of Dawson, and he was forth collared at Whitehall by Officer Johnson, and escorted to Alderman Holme's office. After a hearing, he was held in $500 bail to answer.

NYMPHS SENT BELOW.—Last night, shortly after midnight, a couple of street-walkers, who had been practising their siren arts all to no purpose, were pacing their weary rounds in the neighborhood of Sixth and Lombard streets. Up and down they travelled their weary way, their spirits sustained by the old remedy of pouring spirits down, until they got noisy. They were both arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Butler. They gave the names of Josephine Gilbert and Ellen Clark. The result of the hearing was, that they were furnished board and lodging for a month at the expense of the city.

BURGLARS SCARED OFF.—About half-past two o'clock this morning, Mr. Beatty, residing at No. 1631 South street, heard a noise as if some one was trying to force an entrance into his house. He got up and, getting a gun loaded with large shot, he went to his back window and looked out. Three men were below, who had got into the yard by climbing the fence, and were then in the act of forcing open a shutter. He fired the gun at them, when they pulled up stakes and fled. On making an examination, it was found that they had forced the bolt back, but had not been able to effect an entrance.

STEALING CHICKENS.—Joseph Butterworth and William Lind were before Alderman Hurley this morning upon the charge of stealing four chickens. They visited the place of Mr. Austin, at Belmont Cottage, under the pretense of showing a letter to an old man. They slipped under the barn, and deposited the chickens in a hack, and made off. They were perceived, followed, and arrested. Each was held in $500 bail.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.—Thomas Walters, who keeps a place in Frankford, on Church street, was arrested last Monday afternoon, on a charge of selling liquor to minors. His place is near the Decatur Engine-house, and it is alleged that he is in the habit of selling liquor to minors, and also of selling without taking out a license. He had a hearing before Alderman Holme, and was held in $600 bail to answer.

CARELESSNESS.—Last night there were a great number of stores found open in the Fifth Police District. About twelve were reported to the Mayor. It is worse than carelessness to leave such an inducement to thieves and incendiaries to practice their avocations. Notwithstanding all that has been said upon the subject by the press generally, the same thing is reported day after day.

A MISTAKE.—The paper of yesterday stated that a thief had attempted to rob the house of Mr. William Miller, at Seventh and Christian streets, and that when he was chased from that place he ran into the Moyamensing Hose Company's House, and made his escape in that way. It is not stated, nor was it believed that he was a member of that Company.

SUSPICIOUS.—Joseph Wilson was discovered in the fourth story of the building No. 909 Chesnut street last evening, by a young lady, who called in Officer Souder and had him taken before Alderman Beitler. He was held in $1500 bail. It is supposed it was his intention to rob the place.

FIRE-PLUG BURST.—Owing to neglect on the part of somebody who ought to have had the fire-plugs properly protected against the frost, there have been several bursting the late severe cold weather. Last night the plug at Eighteenth and Spruce streets burst, and flooded the street with water.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.—Another batch of the goods stolen by Harrod, from stores in Chesnut street, has been recovered by Lieutenant Connelly. The recovered property consisted of penknives, combs, and fancy articles. It was restored to the owners.

A YOUNG REBEL.—Alderman Hurley this morning committed a lad, sixteen years old, named William Hazel, to the House of Refuge, for the larceny of a sum of money from his mother, and being so unruly that she could not control him.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—The store at the corner of Twelfth and South streets was broken into about 3 o'clock this morning. The thieves had pried open a window, but were alarmed before they had succeeded in doing anything, and ran off.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The chimney of James Cooper's residence, Second and Huntingdon streets, took fire early this morning, but was extinguished before any material damage was done.

ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock this morning a woman named Hattie Curtis fell upon the pavement at Eighth and Chesnut streets, and injured herself seriously. She was taken to the Hospital.

WE HAVE still further reduced prices of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing—being determined to close out Winter Stock.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, 618 MARKET STREET.

PERHAPS YOU DON'T KNOW IT!—That the *best* Clothing is the cheapest in more particulars than merely *lasting longer*. It is cheaper in these other points:—It is more *satisfactory*, thus *saves* a wear of *discontent* on your mind; it is *handsomer*, thus *saves* the necessity of having a *variety* of suits for different occasions; when you are tired of a good suit it can be *sold* for a sum that would, sometimes, purchase what is called a "*cheap suit*;" it always has an air of *style* even when worn, thus *saves* you ever feeling that you are *shabbily* dressed. All of these points are secured by purchasing your clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-Class Ready-Made Clothing House, under the "Continental."

NO CURE NO PAY!—POSITIVELY NO CURE NO PAY.—Dr. Fitler's Remedy cured C. F. Clothier of Rheumatism. No. 23 North Water street. Used inwardly. Advice gratis, 10 to 1. Office, No. 29 South Fourth street.

CARAMELS—CARAMELS—CARAMELS—George W. Jenkins has as fine an assortment of Caramels of all flavors as can be had anywhere.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks, for Trees.

RHEUMATISM, Gout, Neuralgia, etc. No cure, no pay. Dr. Fitler's Remedy, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

FIFTY VARIETIES OF CAKES, fresh daily, at Morse & Co.'s, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

ONE OF THE most remarkable and interesting inventions of the present day is that of Mr. I. Newton Pierce's Slate or Stone Surface. This Surface is now applied to purposes never thought of by the inventor. Its applicability to all kinds of iron work as a preventive of rust has been thoroughly tested and proved; but we think the most remarkable feature of this extraordinary coating is its resistance to acids. Our iron works in the city have their pickling trough lined with this Surface; and although it has constantly contained sulphuric acid for a year past, the acid has had no effect upon it, though it has but one coat of it.

The Board of Controllers of this city adopted the Slates made from this Surface for use in our public schools, they being so much more desirable than the stone slate, from the fact that they are noiseless; cannot be broken and are extremely light; even a nail cannot scratch them; on the contrary, this Surface will wear a nail down.

This invention is worthy the attention of the public. The factory is located at No. 427 N. Eleventh street.

A CARD.

BELIEVING THAT THE CUT, QUALITY, AND PRICE OF CLOTHING ARE MATTERS NOT UNWORTHY THE SCRUTINY AND CONSIDERATION OF PRUDENT MEN, WE INVITE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF OUR SUPERB STOCK OF WINTER READY MADE CLOTHING, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS, BUSINESS, AND STREET SUITS PRICES ALL REDUCED SINCE TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

DENO—FARRAN.—On the 15th instant, at the Parsonage of the Summerfield M. E. Church, No. 718 E. Dauphin street, by Rev. Vaughan Smith, Mr. DANIEL DENO to Miss MARTHA MATILDA FARRAN, youngest daughter of the late Robert Farran, formerly of Southwark, Philadelphia.

HUDSON—HASSALL.—On the evening of the 15th instant, by the Rev. J. Walker Jackson, Mr GEORGE W. HUDSON, of this city, to Miss ELIZA, youngest daughter of William Hassall, Esq., of New York.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On the morning of the 16th instant, THOMAS ALLEN, in the 52d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 810 N. Seventh street, on Monday next, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BOYD.—On the morning of the 18th instant, FLORENCE CORDELIA, only child of Captain W. Stokes and Mary B. Boyd, aged 2 years and 18 days.

CAMPBELL.—On the 17th instant, Mr. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2335 Owen street (between Biddle and Spring Garden), above Twenty-third, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

CLAXTON.—On the 15th instant, of pneumonia, ELIZABETH, wife of R. Bethel Claxton D. D., and daughter of the late Hon. David Scott, of Wilkesbarre, aged 41 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, at the Church of the Saviour, Thirty-eighth street, near Chesnut, on Saturday morning next at 11 o'clock.

McCREA.—On Tuesday, the 15th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE McCREA, in the 88th year of her age, relict of the late Thomas McCrea, Sr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1064 N. Front street, on Monday morning, the 21st instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Roxborough.

McLAUGHLIN.—On the 16th instant, WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Bustleton, Twenty-third Ward, on Saturday morning next at 8 o'clock. High Mass and interment at Frankford.

SHOEMAKER.—On the 17th instant, RACHEL SHOEMAKER in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Julien Shoemaker, No. 1319 Girard avenue, on Seventh-day morning, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

TRUMBULL.—On the 7th instant, in Havana, Cuba, whither he had gone for his health, SAMUEL F. TRUMBULL, of Philadelphia.

Due notice will be given of time of interment.

OBITUARY.

We are seldom called upon to record the death of a man so universally beloved and respected as THOMAS ALLEN, the late Assessor of the Third Congressional District. He descended from a stock that has been known in the District of the old Northern Liberties for many years. His life, until the last year or two, has been one of retirement—loved, respected, and honored by all who knew him. It can be truly said, that he was a man who had no enemies. His acceptance of the Assessorship threw great responsibilities upon his mind, his sole aim and course being to do his full duty to the Government and the tax-payers. That he was strictly honest and upright, none doubt; and by his death his family will lose a kind and affectionate parent, his associates a true and unswerving friend, and the Government a faithful officer, and one it could trust. E. H. F.

FOR SKATERS, GUNNERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, etc., we have packages of prepared Crocus and Emery Cloth of assorted fineness, with which they clean polish, and burnish articles of steel, iron, brass, and other metals. Price, 25 cents.

TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

NEAT BLACKING BENCHES, WHICH ARE a convenient seat as part of the furniture of a chamber, and will contain the brushes, blacking, and surplus boots and shoes of its owner.

TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SKATES AT REDUCED PRICES WILL BE sold from this date, to obviate "carrying over of stock." Our assortment is still quite good.

TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, LATE FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office.

TO LET—A WELL-LIGHTED AND properly ventilated Office, second floor, S. E. corner FRONT and MARKET Streets 1 18 2t*

NAVY SUPPLIES

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, January 12, 1867.

Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy Yards at New York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two thirds to be delivered at New York and one-third at Boston, viz.:—

New Navy Beef, 3000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 200,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the Navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District Attorney, or Collector of the Customs.

No Proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by the Act of Congress.

H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

1 14 m4t

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 18.

More Opposition to League Island.

Senator Foster, of Connecticut, made a long speech this morning before the Senate Naval Committee, in opposition to locating the Ironclad Station at League Island, and in favor of New London. The Committee will make two reports, one in favor of League Island, and one in favor of referring the question of a site to a Board of Officers.

A New Minister to England.

It is reported that Dudley Field, brother of Cyrus W. Field, has been appointed Minister to England.

Mr. Sumner's Speech.

It is understood that Senator Sumner will proceed with his speech this afternoon denunciatory of the President, and it is given out that it will be exceedingly severe.

The White House Fire.

The loss by the fire at the White House to-day is estimated at from two to three thousand dollars.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The Chair laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, rejecting the Constitutional amendment. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) presented petitions for an increased tariff, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) presented thirteen petitions for an increased of pay of army officers. Referred to the Military Committee.

Also, a petition that Congress pass laws against the present system of extermination of the Indian race. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr Sumner (Mass.) presented the petition of the National Equal Rights Association, recently assembled in Washington city, asking for impartial suffrage, etc. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Henderson (Mo.) presented the petition of citizens of Missouri for an increased duty on flaxseed. Ordered to lie on the table.

Several remonstrances against the reduction of the volume of currency were introduced and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution calling upon the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate, if in his judgment not inconsistent with the public interests, any correspondence between the Department of State and Mr. Motley, Minister to the Court of Vienna, relative to his expected resignation.

The Chair said it required unanimous consent to consider this resolution to-day.

Mr. Buckalew (Pa.) objected, and it goes over.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported the bill of the House of the last session, to establish and protect National Cemeteries, requiring each grave to be marked with the name of the occupant, and each cemetery to be enclosed with a stone or iron fence, and appropriating $50,000 for carrying out the purposes named.

At the suggestion of Mr. Wade and others, the bill was laid over for the present.

The bill to incorporate the Congregational Society of Washington, and the bill to incorporate the Horse Railroad Company of Washington County, as amended by the House, was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Upson (Mich.), the Post Office Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing certain post roads in Michigan.

On motion of Mr. Ritter (Ky.), the Committee on Agriculture was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill restraining and prohibiting the Commissioner of Agriculture from the purchase and distribution of seeds, plants, or flowers common to the United States.

Mr. Hubbard (Conn.) asked leave to introduce a joint resolution extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims for to claim the supply of Quartermaster's stores to the counties of Frederick, Clark, Shenandoah, Page, and Rockingham, in the State of Virginia.

Mr. Culom (Ill.) objected, and the joint resolution was not introduced.

The Speaker presented Executive documents, etc., as follows:—

From the Governor of Kentucky, announcing the rejection by that State of the Constitutional Amendment. Laid on the table.

From the Attorney-General, in reply to the House resolution of January 14, transmitting all papers relative to the case of A. D. Mosey, indicted in the Local Court of Vicksburg, Mississippi. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to the House resolution of January 15, transmitting copies of drawback regulations, prescribed under the Internal Revenue law. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Also transmitting the statement of the disbursement of the contingent fund of the various offices in his Department.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bills of a private character.

The bill reported yesterday by Mr. Welker (Ohio), from the Committee for the District of Columbia, to incorporate the Washington Transportation and Coal Company, came up first under that category.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, January 18.—The Senate is not in session to-day.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Chase moved for a reconsideration of the resolution in regard to printing one thousand copies of the Minority Report on the subject of the examination of the affairs of the Venango Bank.

The motion elicited considerable discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Waddell, Davis, and others. A reconsideration was agreed to. Yeas 43, nays 39.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the reconsideration was postponed.

One thousand copies of the Special Message of the late Governor A. G. Curtin, in relation to Boom and Log bills, were ordered to be printed.

From Boston.

BOSTON, January 18.—The schooner Julia Ann, supposed to be from Baltimore to Boston, it is feared has been lost, with all hands on board, as papers have been picked up on Nantasket Beach belonging to her.

The British brig Zulieka, hence for Africa, dragged her anchor in Nantasket Roads during the storm, and went ashore on Rainsford Island rocks, where she remains, with five feet of water in her hold. Her crew were saved, and she will come off after discharging her cargo.

From Canada.

TORONTO, January 18.—A gunboat is to be stationed at Kingston in the spring, on account of the number of Fenian convicts in the Penitentiary there. A gunboat is also to be stationed permanently in the Niagara river.

Exports from Canada to the United States during the past year are as follows:—Wheat, 610,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000,000 bushels; Flour, 150,000 barrels; Butter, 640,000 pounds; Lumber, 7,000,000 feet.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 18.—A schooner, supposed to be the Martha, for Baltimore from Savannah, with a cargo of iron, is ashore thirty miles below Cape Henry. She is regarded as a total loss. The weather was intensely cold and bitter last evening, with a strong N. W. wind.

A Princess Dead.—The death of the Princess Sophia Liechtenstein is announced as having taken place at Pesth. The daughter of an actor named Lowe, she was born in 1815, and in 1840 had great success in London and Paris as a singer. In 1848 she married Prince Frederick Liechtenstein.

EUROPE.

THE REFORM QUESTION.

John Bright on the Coming "Great Change" in England.

An address to Mr. Bright, M. P., was forwarded to that gentleman lately from the workingmen of Chelmsford, England, having been signed by nearly two hundred and fifty of their number. Having reviewed his past great services, the address went on to express the confidence of those who had signed it in Mr. Bright's leadership in the agitation for political reform.

Mr. Bright, in acknowledging the receipt of the address, says:—I have received the address, and I write to express my thanks to the workingmen who have signed it. I value their good opinion very highly, and were it not that they are so far off, and that I have so much to occupy me here, I should be glad to have an opportunity of meeting them to discuss the question of reform with them. The question of a wide extension of the suffrage is making way. The address says that "Nearly 100,000,000 in the United States and in Germany are in possession of the franchise," and they argue from this that the cause cannot be withstood here. I believe they are right in this, and that we shall come up with the nations most advanced in the theory and practice of representative government. The workingmen throughout the United Kingdom are becoming interested in this great question, and their organization is becoming more complete. Their power, added to the power of the liberal middle class, will be too great for those who now monopolize the influence of government, and a great change cannot be far off. In every town and village the question of working-class emancipation should be discussed.

Societies should be formed, information should be spread, and thus opinion will be created and combined so as to bear down all opposition. Do not imagine because you cannot bring together a vast multitude, such as has been done in Birmingham, in Manchester, in Leeds, and in Glasgow, that you have no part in the great work. Every town and village may do its part, and the efforts of all will be needed. But the cause is great and good, and the result is certain.

Thanking you and your friends for both letter and kind address, I am very truly yours.

JOHN BRIGHT.

FRANCE.

Scene at the Tuileries on New Year's Day.

Paris (January 2) Correspondence London Times.

A reception on the occasion of the New Year took place yesterday at the Tuileries, with the accustomed ceremonial. At mid-day the Emperor and Empress, attended by the functionaries attached to their respective households, and the great officers of state, proceeded to the chapel of the palace, where Mass was celebrated by the Grand Almoner. At 1 o'clock the Emperor entered the Salle du Trone, where the members of the Diplomatic Corps were assembled, and received by his Majesty. The Emperor took his seat on the throne, having on his right Prince Napoleon, Prince Lucien Murat, and Prince Joachim Murat; and on his left Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, and Prince Napoleon Charles Bonaparte. The great officers of state were ranged to the right and left according to their rank; and the Master of the Ceremonies presented to his Majesty the Senate, Legislative Corps, Council of State, the deputations of the grand offices of the Legion of Honor, of the Superior Courts of Justice, of the Council of Public Instruction, and of the Institute; the Archbishop of Paris and his clergy, the Council of the Reformed Church of Paris; the President of the Consistory, and of the Directors of the Church of the Confession of Augsburg, the Central Consistory of Israelites, the Prefects of the Seine and Police, and the members of the various tribunals, etc. At 2 o'clock the superior officers of the National Guard and army of Paris, employes of the War and Naval Departments, and the heads of various branches of both services in Paris, active and reserve (far too numerous to mention), were presented.

Strict regard to dress had been previously recommended by the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, the Duke of Caubaceres. All the civil functionaries were in grand costume, and the military in full uniform.

Suicide of Pere Chicard.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Paris papers chronicle the death of one who was for some years notorious in a particular section of Parisian society. At break of day following the last opera ball masque a strange-looking figure was seen to lean for a moment or two over the parapet of the Pont des Arts, and then to jump into the river. A fisherman who witnessed the incident, after long searching brought the body to the surface of the water. Enveloped as it was from head to foot in a long hairy covering, it seemed at first sight to be an ape, but was soon recognized as a human being. Attempts were made to restore animation, but in vain. In one of the pockets of the unknown the following letter was found, which helped to clear up the mystery:—

"It is useless to attempt to identify me. I am the descendant of a noble family whom my follies have dishonored. All my patrimony is dissipated and I prefer suicide to misery. To those who affirm that it is necessary to be brave to kill oneself, I reply that absinthe gives courage. I am drunk: it is thus that I ought to die. I have been surnamed 'Caoutchouc;' let me be buried under this name. May my death serve as an example to youth. CAOUTCHOUC."

Caoutchouc, says the Paris papers, was the old Count Chicard of modern public balls. His reputation extended from the Chateau Rouge to Mabille, and from the casino to the opera. There was always a crowd to see him dance, and it was certainly an extraordinary performance. In appearance he was far from prepossessing; he had a coarse, brutal-looking face, puffed and pimpled by debauchery; his dull, lustreless eyes had an odious leer; and his swollen, rickety figure also told the tale of excesses; but dull and listless as he seemed in the intervals of the dance, the music no sooner struck up than a sort of fury seemed to seize him. He writhed and bounded like a madman. In a quadrille his steps were so many convulsions. None of the clowns of the "Cirque" could dislocate their limbs after the fashion of Caoutchouc in the figure of "cavalier seul." He had a method of shortening himself, or flattening himself, of balancing himself on his hips, of bounding about *a la Quasimodo*, which thrilled the wild Bohemians among whom he danced with enthusiasm and envy. The *cancan* is prohibited by the austere morality of the Empire, but Chicard managed to introduce snatches of it in defiance of the police. Altogether this old buffoon—old, at least, in looks—with his bald head and pimpled face, his frenzied contortions, his horrid drunken leer, and lewd gestures, was one of the saddest and most disgusting spectacles that Paris had to offer.

This year Caoutchouc was at the head of the orgies of the masked balls of the opera, where he excelled himself, so his admirers said, in the wild eccentricities of the quadrille. On Saturday, the 22d, disguised as an orang-outang, he exhibited before the crowds in the theatre of the Rue Lepelletier the marvellous elasticity of his body. He leaped on the shoulders of his companions, springing from one to the other with all the ease and more than the mischievousness of a Brazilian ape. At 5 o'clock in the morning he was dead.

On leaving the opera Caoutchouc declined to sup with a band of maskers. After drinking five glasses of absinthe in a cafe on the Boulevards, he betook himself to the Pont des Arts, which he scaled to perform his last pirouette.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 18

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 War & Fra 7s.	84½	5 sh Reading	52
$2000 W J R 6s	85	200 sh do	b30 51·94
$200 US 5-20s 64	106	200 sh do	51½
$400 Pa 6s War Lo.	103½	100 sh do	60d 51½
$1000 City 6s, new	100½	100 sh Dalzell	
18 sh Penna R.	56	100 sh do	
2 sh do	56	200 sh Phil & E.	s30 30½
3 sh Minehill	55½		

SECOND BOARD.

$2100 City 6s old	96	100 sh Mest'v	14
$3000 do. new	100½	100 sh do	s30 14
$1000 Sch N 6s	72	56 sh Leh Val	62
7 sh Cam & A	131	400 sh Ph & E.	s30 30½
20 sh do	131	400 sh do	s30 30½

The Commercial Failures of the Past Year.

The yearly Circular of Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co. contains, as usual, interesting and valuable statistics bearing on the commercial operations of the year. Mr. Wiman says, in his report from 1862 to 1865:—

"In consequence of the war it was impossible to obtain the failures in the Southern States; our statistics are, therefore, incomplete with regard to the country as a whole; but in the Northern States the figures are given for each year. It will be seen that during 1866 there is a very considerable increase in the number, as compared with the preceding four years, and that the amount of liabilities has been largely augmented; but taking into account the failures from 1857 to 1861 the failures of the past year are less in number and amount than those of any one of those five years, and in view of the enormously increased trade and the unsettled condition of commercial matters generally, the figures for 1866 cannot be called excessive."

The following is a complete table of the failures, with the amount of liabilities, in the Northern States during the past ten years:—

Date.	No.	Liabilities.
1857	4257	$265,318,000
1858	2113	73,608,747
1859	2959	51,814,000
1860	2733	61,750,000
1861	5935	188,339,000
1862	1652	23,049,000
1863	495	7,899,000
1864	520	8,379,000
1865	530	17,625,000
1866	631	47,883,000

Subjoined is a partial list of the failures in each of the States for the same period:—

| Date. | No

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition :—

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 17.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the bill to prevent illegal voting in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, with amendments. The amendments provide for the appointment by the Supreme Court of the District of five judges of election for the city of Washington and three for the city of Georgetown, whose duty it shall be, biennially and prior to each election, to prepare a list of the persons qualified to vote in the said cities, the said judges to be in open session in their respective cities, to receive evidence of the qualifications of persons claiming to be voters, and for correcting said lists, on two days biennially, not exceeding five days prior to each election for city officers, giving public notice of the time and place of said sessions, and that the said judges shall, at least ten days prior to said election, post up in their respective cities a list of the voters thus prepared.

Mr. LANE (Ind.) called up the bill to regulate the appointment of pension agents.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Maine) said he objected to the kind of legislation contained in the amendment vacating all offices filled since the 1st of October.

Pending the consideration of this bill the morning hour expired, and the regular order, which was the bill to regulate the tenure of office, was taken up.

Mr. MCDOUGAL (Cal.) spoke against the bill.

Mr. WILLEY (W. Va.) replied to a speech made by Mr. Cowan yesterday, in which the latter gentleman said the President had removed none from office but those who had made use of abusive language toward him and his policy. The President, Mr. Willey said, had not adhered to that course in West Virginia, for there he had appointed those who had abused him the most. One man, named Long, had been appointed Postmaster at Wheeling. He was the editor of the Wheeling *Register*.

Mr. WILLEY read extracts from the paper named, of the dates of March 13, 14 and 15, 1865, in which the President is denounced as a drunkard, an idiot, etc.

Mr. JOHNSON (Md.) asked when that appointment was made, and if it had been confirmed?

Mr. WILLEY (W. Va.) said the appointment was made in the recess of Congress, and had not been confirmed.

Mr. COWAN (Pa.) said it was impossible, where so many appointments were to be made, to avoid an occasional mistake.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Ind.) replied to a speech from Mr. Sumner a few days since, in which the latter gentleman said the misconduct of the Executive threw new duties upon Congress.

He (Mr. Hendricks) had never sympathized with a general removal from office, but the doctrine of Mr. Sumner was that a man once in office should continue in office. The President had removed but one man in six in the civil offices of the country, leaving five against him. In 1861 there was a proscription for political opinion more sweeping than was ever before known in the country. Scarcely a man was left in office to represent the large minority throughout the country. Mr. Hendricks never charged Mr. Lincoln with doing wrong in the removal of Democrats from office. So great had been the proscription of the last five years that it had entered the Court-room and influenced the selection of juries, so that cases in law might be decided from a party standpoint.

The first day of this session three distinguished Senators had been removed from the heads of committees because they indorsed the President. The office-holders of the city were nearly all opposed to the President. The postmasters and collectors of the city were leaders of the Republican party. In nine cases out of ten where the President had removed anybody, he had appointed in his place a man who had voted the Lincoln and Johnson ticket in 1864.

While Mr. Hendricks was speaking, he was interrupted by Mr. Sumner, who asked him if he (Mr. Hendricks) meant to give his approbation to the extraordinary language of the President, in which he announces the policy to which he (Mr. Sumner) referred, and made declaration of his intention to kick men out of office, which he commenced to carry into execution on his return from St. Louis to Washington. He (Mr. Sumner) would ask the Senator from Indiana, if he was vindicating the conduct of the President in carrying that declaration into effect.

Mr. HENDRICKS—That question is a question of rhetoric. (Laughter.) I cannot say that I like the style attributed to the President of the United States. (Laughter.) I say, then, that the President of the United States, by the judgment of the country in former administrations, has been sustained in removing from office men opposed to his policy, and placing in office men who are in sympathy with him. This had always been expressed in the most pleasant terms of removal from office; but to kick a man out is to express the same thing in other language not quite agreeable.

Now, Mr. President, I have doubts whether the President used that language; and so strong were my doubts, that, after I heard it from the Senator from Massachusetts, I went and asked him if he was sure the President had used it, he said he read it in the newspapers. I had not read that speech; I had read some of the speeches, but I did not take upon myself the task of reading all the speeches made by the President on his way to Chicago and back. (Laughter.)

Mr. CONNESS (Cal.) reviewed the history of the political differences between the President and Congress. The responsibility for these unfortunate differences was not with Congress. As to the offices and removals it was well known that the President would not have restricted himself to four hundred removals were it not that the Senate stood between the present incumbent of Federal offices and the President. The Philadelphia Convention played for all the offices in the country, and they lost all, and should be satisfied; and in reply to the remark of Mr. Hendricks as to the proscription of the Senate in excluding those Senators from chairmanships of committees, he would say that the judgment had been confirmed in the case of one of these Senators, who had recently received the votes of the opposition members of the Legislature of his State for the office of Senator.

Mr. MCDOUGALL (Cal.) resumed the floor on the general subject of the tenure of office.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Wis.) favored a tenure of office during good behavior. He had become convinced in favor of this upon an investigation of Indian affairs in the British Provinces. Agents and others in that employment were retained during life, and the Government was greatly benefitted. The power of removal, whether placed in the Senate or in the Executive, was liable to abuse. As to the Philadelphia Convention and the gentlemen who participated in it, he claimed for himself and for those who acted with him, the most patriotic motives. He would not speak at length on this topic now, but at a future time he expected to do so. He expected to prove that the policy of the Administration was the policy of Mr. Lincoln, and from which the Republican party had departed.

Mr. HOWE (Wis.) said that inasmuch as his colleague (Mr. Doolittle) had spent a good deal of time in attempting to demonstrate the problem already, and as two-thirds of the people had failed to see it, he did not think it would pay for him to try to demonstrate it any more.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he could demonstrate it from his colleague's own speech on the question of admitting Arkansas to representation.

Mr. HOWE denied that any such thing could be proven from the speech referred to.

Mr. SUMNER (Mass.) replied to the remarks of several Senators against the pending proposition, which was the amendment offered by him, and congratulated the President on having found so able a defender and champion as Mr. Hendricks, and he would say that before this controversy was ended, the President would need all the ability, all the experience and the power of debate of the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. SUMNER, in advocating his amendment, said it was the duty of Congress to protect the loyal people of the country. He would say more—it was the duty of Congress to protect the loyal people of the country against the President of the United States. In this particular the precedent of the fathers of the country could not be quoted. There was no such duty against our fathers, for no President had yet become an enemy to his country.

Mr. MCDOUGALL (Cal.) rose, and was about to speak.

Mr. SUMNER—I decline to yield.

Mr. MCDOUGALL—I rise to a question of privilege.

Mr. SUMNER—I do not yield the floor

The Chair—The Senator from California rises to a question of privilege. He will state his question.

Mr. MCDOUGALL—My point is that no Senator on this floor has a right to make use of such remarks about the Executive of the United States.

The Chair (Mr. ANTHONY) asked Mr. McDougall what were the words he took exception to?

Mr. MCDOUGALL asked Mr. Sumner to repeat what he had just said about the President.

Mr. SUMNER—Let him take down the words and present them.

Mr. MCDOUGALL—I'll do it.

[Mr. McDougall walked over to his desk, and wrote down upon a slip of paper the words of Mr. Sumner as he understood them.]

While this was being done, Mr. SUMNER rose, and said he claimed the right to proceed, unless the point of order was made and decided.

The Chair called for the reading of the words objected to. They were read as written down by Mr. McDougall, as follows:—"Never before had we a President who was the enemy of his country."

Mr. ANTHONY (in the Chair)—In the opinion of the Chair, this does not go beyond the general bounds of debate.

Mr. SUMNER rose to proceed with his speech, when

Mr. MCDOUGALL appealed from the decision of the Chair, saying he wished a vote of the Senate on the question he had raised.

Mr. SUMNER—Then I insist that the actual words as reported by the short-hand writer shall be read.

Mr. MCDOUGALL—I have no objection to that.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Vt.) said he agreed that the words used exceeded the proper limit of debate, but he would like to have the discussion of the bill proceeded with, and he moved that further debate on the point of order be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. SUMNER said that could not be done; the point must be decided now.

Mr. HOWARD (Mich.) moved to lay the appeal of Mr. McDougall on the table.

Mr. GRIMES (Iowa) said that it was due to the Senator from Massachusetts that his words, as uttered, should be read. The words, as taken down by the Senator from California, were that we never before had a President who was an enemy to his country. The Senator from Massachusetts, according to the short-hand report of his speech, had not used this language.

Mr. MCDOUGALL—I ask the Senator from Massachusetts if he is quoted correctly, or if he denies the affirmation?

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator has not quoted me correctly.

After some further remarks, Mr. MCDOUGALL said it seemed he had not quoted Mr. Sumner correctly. He (Mr. McDougall) had a very bad pair of ears and a bad memory, and he would withdraw the appeal from the Chair.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he had no objection to the withdrawal of the appeal if the Senator from Massachusetts would repeat the words he had used, and to which exceptions had been taken, that the Senate might again hear them and determine, if necessary, if they were such as ought not to be allowed in debate.

The appeal from the decision of the chair was withdrawn, and Mr. SUMNER proceeded with his remarks. He said that when he was interrupted in the extraordinary manner just witnessed, he was saying that he would now repeat, as written out since by the reporter:—"There, sir, is the duty of the hour. There was no such duty on our recent predecessors in this chamber, because there was no President of the United States who had become the enemy of his country."

Mr. DOOLITTLE rose as Mr. Sumner uttered the last words of the above sentence, and said he rose to a question of order, that such language toward the Executive was not permissible in the Senate.

Mr. ANTHONY (in the chair), decided that in the judgment of the chair the words did not exceed the limit of debate usual in the Senate.

Mr. DOOLITTLE appealed from the decision of the Chair, and moved that, in order that Senators might have an opportunity to consider the question, the Senate adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was disagreed to.

Mr. LANE (Ind.) moved to lay the appeal of Mr. Doolittle upon the table.

Several points of order were here raised, all on parliamentary questions, after which the Senate laid the appeal of Mr. Doolittle upon the table. Yeas, 28; nays, 10; as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Norton, Patterson and Saulsbury—10.

The Senate then, at 4·45, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. HILL (N.Y.), the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for reporting the debates of the proceedings of Congress by reporters chosen by each House thereof, and for the publication of such debates and proceeding at the Government Printing Office.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE (Ind.), the Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to report what amount due by the United States to Texas previous to the Rebellion remains unpaid, and whether the State of Texas has accounted for the money and stores taken by it from the Confederate authorities on the breaking up of the Confederacy.

Mr. JOHNSON (Pa.) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into abuses in the quality and charges of board for the cadets at West Point, with power to send for persons and papers, and to proceed to West Point, if necessary.

Mr. SCHENCK (Ohio) suggested to add the following: "In which case the committee shall extend its investigations, so far as it may seem to be requisite, into any matters connected with the administration and discipline there."

The resolution, so modified, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. HIGBY (Cal.) the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the expediency of having the report of J. Ross Brown, on the mineral resources of the United States printed in the French and German languages, for distribution at the Paris Exposition.

On motion of Mr. BIDWELL (Cal.) the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making the tariff on silk goods imported specific, according to weight, instead of ad valorem.

The Senate bill, which was up yesterday at the close of the morning hour, to incorporate the Washington County Horse Railroad Company of the District of Columbia, came up as the business of the morning hour.

Mr. SCHENCK (Ohio) offered an amendment declaring it unlawful for any railroad company to collect fare from any passenger on its cars or coaches to whom a seat in such conveyance was not furnished. He made some forcible remarks in support of the amendment.

Mr. GRINNELL (Iowa) moved an amendment to the amendment, by adding the words "except with their consent."

Mr. COBB (Wis.) suggested that this railroad company was part of a scheme for the sale of the Cochran farm to the Government for a railroad.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Ill.) said he had heard nothing of the kind.

Both the amendments were rejected, and then the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL (Ill.) the District Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of paving Pennsylvania avenue.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Ill.) from the District Committee, reported a substitute for the Senate bill to incorporate the First Congregational Society of Washington, District of Columbia. After the bill was read, Mr. Ingersoll suggested that if his friend from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) wished to offer his amendment to this bill that no person should have to pay anything without having new accommodations, he would let him do so. (Laughter.)

Mr. SCHENCK (Ohio) declined to offer such an amendment, saying that he would be sorry to deprive his excellent friend from Illinois of any of the means of grace, for he knew nobody having so much need of it. (Laughter.)

Mr. INGERSOLL replied that no one knew better than his friend from Ohio whether he was a good subject for grace.

The substitute was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. WELKER (Ohio), from the same committee, reported a bill to regulate proceedings before justices of the peace in the District of Columbia, which was passed.

Mr. WELKER, from the same committee, reported a bill defining and providing for the punishment of grand and petit larceny. Passed.

Mr. WELKER, from the same committee, reported a bill to incorporate the Washington Transportation and Coal Company.

The morning hour expiring before the reading of the bill was concluded, at 2·40, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

Mr. COOK (Ill.), on leave, introduced a bill to enable the United States to recover the value of property of which it has been deprived, so as to recover property formerly belonging to the Confederate States that has been removed and smuggled away. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL (Ill.), the Committee for the District of Columbia was instructed to inquire into the propriety of having the houses in Washington City numbered in accordance with the system adopted in Philadelphia.

Mr. MARVIN (N. Y.) presented the petition of citizens of Saratoga and Fulton counties, New York, praying for a pension to Samuel, Downing, the only surviving soldier of the Revolution, aged 105 years.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction bill.

Mr. BAKER (Ill.) addressed the House, giving his reasons why the bill should not be agreed to in its present form, and why it should be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. He objected to the phraseology of the preamble, inasmuch as it applies the term "government" to the "Confederate States of America."

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.) said that rather than have that cause trouble any of the brethren, he would modify.

Mr. BAKER said that the term government implied a settled, solid institution. In such cases as this the term was usually modified by the phrase "so-called," "self-called," or "*de facto*." He objected to the second section as recognizing the State governments now existing *de facto*, and suggested that such recognition should be postponed until such time as the scheme giving them constitutional governments should go into effect. He had some doubts as to the constitutionality of the third section. The object of the fourth section was a good one, but why in shunning Scylla should Congress fall into Charybds? Why, in seeking to prevent States disfranchising colored men, should Congress declare that no person shall be disfranchised by reason of conviction and punishment for any crime other than for insurrection or treason, or misprision of treason?

His substantial objection, however, was to the sixth section, which declares that all who at any time held office, either civil or military, under the Confederate States Government, or who swore allegiance thereto, had renounced allegiance to the United States, and have to be reinvested with the rights of citizenship. He denied that the people of the Southern States were or could be made by law of Congress aliens. They were citizens of the United States; they must either be foreigners or citizens. They were not foreigners; they were citizens. They had never ceased to be citizens of the United States. Their Government had never been recognized as a Government by the United States or by any other country. He was unwilling to give any vote that would recognize the idea that there ever were for one moment of time two sovereignties existing within the jurisdiction of the United States. The Rebellion was a gigantic combination, but yet there was not a moment when every one in the revolted district did not in law owe allegiance to the Government of the United States.

He saw a difficulty also in the seventh section of the bill, which insists upon equal political and civil privileges to all, and regarded the concluding portion of it, which declares that if the section should ever be altered or amended, the State should lose its right in Congress, as a monstrous proposition. He thought the bill should be by all means referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. In his judgment the States of the Union were in the long run better nursling mothers of liberty than this central government could be. He wanted to see everything left to the States that could safely left to them. He warned the House against the evil tendency of degrading, diminishing and dishonoring the States of this Union.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) had denounced his own State as not republican, and had expressed the hope that Congress would interfere to make it so; and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks) had spoken of cashiering the Representatives of States that were not republican in form. He warned the House against the encouragement of any such destructive idea.

Mr. GRINNELL (Iowa) said he would have been better pleased with the remarks of the gentleman who had just sat down if he had applied himself to the perfection of the bill, not its destruction.

Mr. BAKER replied that he thought the Reconstruction Committee was infinitely more competent to suggest improvements to the bill than he was.

Mr. GRINNELL said he was not prepared to yield up all his judgment to that committee. The session was wearing out, and he wanted this matter disposed of by Congress. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) appeared desirous to wait for the Constitutional Amendment to be adopted. Did he want that amendment to be again scornfully and defiantly thrown in the face of Congress by the Legislatures of the Rebel States? The Legislatures of the loyal States were advising a different policy. They were saying that the Constitutional Amendment having been rejected, Congress should now go on and pass laws for the proper government of the territory recently in Rebellion.

Referring to the insinuation in Mr. Dawson's speech yesterday, that New England was interested in keeping up the present condition of things, and excluding the Southern States from representation in Congress, he repelled that as untrue. Congress would deserve the reproach of the world if it did not see to it that the friends of the nation in the Rebel States had full protection extended over their lives and political and civil rights. If they were placed here for anything, it was that they might protect their friends and establish justice. He would not advocate execution or banishment of Rebels, but he would place by their sides, with equal rights and privileges, all black men. It was not their fault that they were black—it was God's.

This question would take case of itself. The Democrats would be looking after the colored votes, and would, therefore, begin to treat the black man with respect. Let, then, the black man have justice done to him, for he was the friend of this nation in the day of its trouble. He gave an account of an interview he had with Mr. Lincoln about the time he (Mr. Grinnell) had introduced in the House a proposition for enlisting colored soldiers, in which Mr. Lincoln said to him he wanted everybody to fight the Rebels. "Let the Indians fight them," said he. "Let the negroes fight them, and if you have any fighting jackasses in the State of Iowa, that will kick the Rebels to death, let the jackasses fight them."

Mr. HOGAN (Mo.), introduced a bill to repeal that section of the Railroad Bridge bill of last session, which authorizes low bridges.

On motion of Mr. DRIGGS (Mich.), the Secretary of War was requested to send to the House any surveys made for improvement of Ontonagon harbor, on Lake Superior, and if no such surveys have been made, then to cause them to be made.

Mr. DRIGGS introduced a bill to amend the acts for the disposal of coal lands and town property. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HOTCHKISS (N. Y.), introduced a bill for the relief of the Twenty-first Regiment of New York cavalry. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. RAYMOND (N. Y.) the Senate amendment to the House bill in relation to the site for a Post Office and United States Courts in New York city, requiring the title thereto to be approved by the Attorney-General, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

Mr. LAWRENCE (Ohio) stated that he had been unavoidably absent the past three days of this week. If present, he would have voted for the two bills admitting Nebraska and Colorado, and in favor of Mr. Boutwell's amendment thereto.

In reply to an inquiry by the Speaker,

Mr. STEVENS intimated that he would try to close the debate next week.

The House, at 4·15 P. M., adjourned.

The Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, January 17.—The snow storm has prevailed all day. The city cars run about half the time, and the omnibuses plod along at half speed. In some of the narrow streets the snow is being carted off to clear a passage for teams. The 11 P. M. boat to New Haven has been withdrawn, owing to the accumulation of ice. The ferry-boats are greatly interrupted from the same cause.

The ship Mercury, laden with the contributions for the Paris Exposition, cleared to-day.

Land Office Returns.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns of surveys of the public lands from the Surveyor-General of Washington Territory, embracing townships nine and ten. The first township borders on the Yahama river, a tributary of the Columbia, and the last one near the confluence of the Columbia with the Snake river. The foregoing surveys are situated west of the Cascade range of mountains.

The Progress of Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, January 17—This morning, on motion of Representative Garfield, John M. Langston, of Oberlin, Ohio, a colored man, was admitted to practise at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

This is the second case of the kind, a colored man having been admitted about two years ago.

FINANCIAL.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES

CONVERTED INTO

5-20s of 1865, January and July,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

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The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

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Office No. 26 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

8 4 smw

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY

NEW YORK.

FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.

This Company is now fully prepared to furnish

LEAD PENCILS.

Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.

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Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.

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Can be obtained direct at the

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UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

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Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·00, 6, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·45 A. M. Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express 8·22 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 6·49 and 9½ A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 10·00 and 9·40 A. M., and 4·18 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

1 1§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. & 11 20 P. M	
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 12·00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 1·00 P. M
Lancaster Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 4·00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 9·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.	at 11·00 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M. & 7·10 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·30 "
Day Express	at 3·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to 1 1§ FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 3 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1·50

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

The 1 P. M. Market Line will leave from foot of Market street, upper Ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc. 1 1§

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

January 7, 1867. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·15 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 30, 11·05, minutes A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾ 4¾, 6¾, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 6¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8¾ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7¾, 8 20, 9¾, 11¾ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾ 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 6¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 5¾ and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,

1 1§ Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after December 13, 1866, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, from Cooper's Point, Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

11·30 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached.

6·10 P. M.—Through Freight for New York; passenger car attached.

Freight received in Philadelphia at the Company's warehouse, No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, until 5 o'clock P. M., reaching New York early next morning.

Freight boat leaves Pier No. 32, North river, New York, foot of DUANE Street, daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M., reach'g Philadelphia early next morning.

The 9 A. M. train from Philadelphia, and the 11 A. M. train from New York, are discontinued.

S. C. HASTY,

General Freight Agent, Red Bank N. J.

W. N. CLAYTON,

Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.

S. C. HASTY,

General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.

H. H. CHIPMAN Agent,

No

UPWARDS.

Who shall tell my love I love her?
Lo! she stands—
Heaven's own rainbow arch above her,
Palm boughs budding in her hands,
Flowers beneath her rested feet,
Thornless Eden flowers and sweet.

Who shall tell my love I love her?
Such sweet song
Angel lips are chanting over
This new saint amid their throng;
Scarcely will they change their strain
Counting human love so vain.

Who shall tell my love I love her?
Shall the lark,
Starting from his grassy cover
While the skies are grey and dark?
Nay; mine own song soars as high
As the brown lark's minstrelsy.

Who shall tell my love I love her?
Shall the breeze?
That most sweet but thriftless rover,
Does it stir the living trees?
Can my message thus be given?
Nay, the breeze blows under heaven.

Who shall tell my love I love her?
Shall not I?
When life's fever-sleep is over,
And my soul's glad open eye,
Darts through blue and amber space
Searching looks for her dear face?

I shall tell my love I love her
Very soon—
Human words no more may move her,
But my spirit-lips shall tune
Songs of love as high and sweet,
Songs of love as pure and meet,
As angels' own, her ears to greet—
I shall tell my love I love her.

THE GREAT FAIR OF NIJNI NOVGOROD.

Translated from the German Illustrated Gazette.

In an immense, almost entirely flat country, ke Russia, the traffic by land must be of immense importance. Almost all the internal ade is carried on by land; besides which the ussian Empire entertains a very active comunication with Asia by means of caravans, hich bring the products of China and the East dies. The inland trade in the South is iefly effected by means of wagons, which, awn by oxen, are seen slowly moving across e steppes throughout summer and winter. he difficulties of the river navigation are the ason that products and merchandise are ostly brought in this manner to Odessa, though the land route on account of the heavy now storms in winter, is not without danger.

Generally, intercourse in Russia takes place uring the winter season by means of sleighs. s soon as the winter has spread a hard, mooth surface of snow over the plains, the leighs rush with whirling rapidity over lakes, vers, and morasses, always in direct lines, ithout the least regard to the regular roads. hus in Archangel during the winter are seen ousands of sleighs from all portions of the mpire, bringing to that city cider-downs, rs, tallow, wax, and hides, which are placed here in large storehouses, in order to be exorted by sea during the summer season; by e same conveyance the Government in St. etersburg receives the costly products of the ines of the Ural Mountains. Of great importnce to the inland trade are the rivers, most of hich are navigable at least during a part of he year. The Volga in particular is covered ith all kinds of craft. The long interruption f river navigation during the winter is, howver, a very great drawback; besides which he outlets of many of the rivers, like those of he Dnieper and Doe, are obstructed by sand, like that of the Bug, Duna, and Memel, rendered unnavigable in their lower course by ocks. In connection with the rivers the canals ust be mentioned. There is perhaps no ther country where so many canals have been onstructed as in Russia.

Three canals connect the rivers of Neva and olga, of which one is the gigantic work of eter the Great. The obstacles, caused here nd there by the insufficient supply of water, ave been removed with admirable industry. s soon as a fleet of merchant ships approaches he administration of the canals gives notice by eans of the telegraph, and within an incredily short time the basins are filled to their utost capacity by means of flood-gates. In a ountry where the internal trade is of such rominent importance, fairs must of necessity lay a great part. The different fairs which ake place in Russia are far more important, nd have an entirely different origin from those which still exist in other countries. The latter, or the most part, date from mediæval times, and re based on what are called fair privileges, hich were granted to certain localities, and or fixed periods, in order to give to purchasers ome protection against the encroachments of he home merchants, and to enliven commerce by competition.

In the interior of Russia, where the restrictions and other impediments to free trade caused by the privileges of guilds, never existed, nd where whoever is once settled in the mpire has the right to carry on whatever usiness or trade he may judge proper, such asylums of commerce, like the regular fairs in he cities of the continent, were not necessary, nd the large assemblies of merchants were usually caused by large concourse of buyers. Pilgrimages, on certain holidays, to celebrated ombs or images of saints, quite naturally brought together pilgrims and merchants. The opportunity which offered for effecting sales encouraged trades people to repair to such places. Thus, beside the original pilgrims, there soon congregated a large number of other people, led by the desire to improve the opportunity offered, and if the political and geographical conditions were favorable, often an important fair was thus established, which made people entirely forget the original religious purpose which had originally led to their assembling. This was the origin of the great fairs of Romni, Makariew, Kursis, Charkow and some others.

The celebrated fairs of Europe, such as those of Leipsic and Frankfort, in Germany, Novi and Civiti Vecchia, in Italy, Lyons and St. Etienne, in France, and several others which were founded on mediæval wants, have become in our times—when most of the restrictions of commercial intercourse, and particularly the privileges and immunities of cities and towns, have been abolished—of greatly less importance; and in all probability, from the general adoption of the principles of free trade by the principal States of Europe, they will gradually entirely disappear, because on account of the expense and the distance which both sellers and buyers are obliged to make to reach them, they are no longer the most natural and cheapest mode of exchanging products and commodities.

But in Russia, where customs and habits are entirely different, commission business is as yet very little developed, and consequently buyers and sellers are obliged to meet each other personally, especially as a certain nomadic element still pervades the commercial relations of the country, many of the merchants having no settled establishments, but move with their stock of merchandise from one place to another. In Russia there is no possibility of a general correspondence between the numerous populations of various origin which occupy its extensive territory. Consequently, many affairs which in other countries are treated by correspondence, must be managed there orally by the personal meeting of the parties, so that the fairs are not only in a highly flourishing condition, but with the increasing development of commerce they are likely to become every year more important and more extensive.

Among the various large fairs of Russia, the oldest and most celebrated is that of Nijni Novgorod, or of Makarien, as it is still called by the Russian merchants, after its former seat. It is, without any doubt, the largest fair in Europe, and probably in the world—at least in regard to the amount of merchandise and the number of people who congregate there from all parts of Eastern Europe and Western Asia. During the months of July and August, at least 300,000 people visit the fair. The whole surrounding country is covered with booths. Every class of merchandise, such as dry goods, furs, leather, objects of metal, china, wooden and earthenware, eatables, etc., occupy a separate place or booth. The booths which are destined for the reception of merchandise are constructed of wood or of stone; the latter remain through the whole year.

Those constructed of wood stand in the public squares, and are very spacious; besides the storerooms, they usually contain smaller ones, destined for the despatching of business, and in the background are places for wagons, boxes, and other utensils.

As has already been observed, in all the Russian fairs each kind of goods is placed in different rows of booths which, according to the merchandise they contain, are called the "flax," or "ironware," or "glassware" booths; some bear the names of the nationalities to which the merchants belong, as, for instance, the "Armenian," the "Greek" booths, etc.

Certain sorts of merchandise are brought to the fair and exhibited in sleighs, so that whole rows of them are seen ranged in order, the traders sitting on them and doing business without even being protected by tents or awnings against the inclemency of the weather.

Among the merchandise of a Russian fair there are many articles peculiarly Russian, and unknown in other countries; some of them, which are found in the other European markets in small quantity, are here stored up in immense masses to supply the wants of the Eastern populations, while generally goods are assorted on an entirely different system from that usual in other countries; the way of packing, exhibiting, and storing away the wares is also quite peculiar.

It is extremely interesting even for the mere spectator to walk about in this immense emporium, where buyers and sellers resort from all parts of Russia, and from many distant regions of Europe and Asia, to observe the variegated dresses of so many nations, their different languages, and various customs and habits. No stranger will leave the celebrated fair of Nijni Novgorod without conceiving great respect of the extensive commerce of Russia, which, under the enlightened government of the present Emperor is every year increasing more and more.

Accidents of Speech.

Pat has long labored under the imputation of making more "accidents" with the tongue than any of his fellow-mortals, but it can be very readily shown that the "bull" is not necessarily indigenous to Irish soil.

A Frenchman named Calion, who died in Paris not many years ago, was remarkable for a bovine tendency. There is a letter of his in existence as follows:—"My dear friend—I left my knife at your lodgings yesterday. Pray send it to me if you find it. Yours, Calion. P. S.—Never mind sending the knife; I have found it."

There is a note to his wife, which he sent home with a basket of provisions; the postscript to which read: "You will find my letter at the bottom of the basket. If you should fail to do so, let me know as soon as possible."

It is said of this same character that on one occasion he took a lighted taper to find his way down stairs without accident, and after getting down brought it back with thanks, leaving himself at the top of the stairs in the dark as at first.

It was a Scotch woman who said that the butcher of her town only killed half a beast at a time.

It was a Dutchman who said a pig had no ear marks except a short tail; and it was a British magistrate who, being told by a vagabond that he was not married, responded, "That's a good thing for your wife."

At a prayer meeting in New Hampshire, a worthy layman spoke of a poor boy whose father was a drunkard, and whose mother was a widow.

At a negro ball, in lieu of "Not transferable" on the tickets a notice was posted over the door:—"No gentleman admitted unless he comes hisself."

An American lecturer of note solemnly said one evening:—"Parent, you may have children, or, if you have not, your daughters may have."

A Western editor once wrote:—"A correspondent asks whether the battle of Waterloo occurred before or after the commencement of the Christian era. We answer it did."

A Maine editor says a pumpkin in that State grew so large that eight men could stand around it; which statement was only equalled by that of the hoosier who saw a flock of pigeons fly so low that he could shake a stick at them.

Those two observing men, one of whom said that he had always noticed when he lived through the month of May he lived through the year, and the other of whom said at a wedding that he had remarked that more women than men had been married that year, were neither of them Irishmen.

—Elopements, divorces, and crimes are so numerous that the New York *Sun* thinks the whole continent is incontinent.

—Criminals in Chicago seem to have the sympathy of the judges and grand juries. Obliquity of vision.

—A crusty bachelor objects to chambermaids because they use more hair oil than any six men.

—The C. O. I. R. never had his photograph taken in Ireland, though his head has for some time been very much wanted there.

—The Paris papers have been indulging in a sharp criticism of the French budget. They think Fould has fooled the empire.

—The spring term in Yale College began on Thursday.

—The fire-bells in Montreal gave notice of the new year by striking 1867.

—The present style of Coiffure is styled—Chig-non-sense.

—America has 90,000 miles of telegraph lines; Europe, 60,000.

—The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* and *Independent Democrat* have united their fortunes.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$319,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
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George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 1 1§

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000,
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference t England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 18 1 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,600	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,693 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	138,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,720 00
46,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guaranteed)	26,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property	198,900 00
$1,045,050	par. Market value,	$1,070,280 75
	Cost, $1,030,552 05.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 23
	Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	38,923 98
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank	341,102 26
	Cash in Drawer	447 14
		41,549 60
		$1,497,321 86

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine.
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 18 5

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3,000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 153 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Francisous, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3636 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 18 y

REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW OFFICE,

NORTHEAST CORNER

CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,

1 19§ PHILADELPHIA.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums. Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL RISHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	
SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaiy,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1

INTERNAL REVENUE

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,

TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,

THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,

FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

SLATE MANTELS

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B KIMES & CO,
9 12§ Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—YANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m YANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
S. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2-22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24§

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS.
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES Alley.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 6 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 2 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. 2 25§ ELIJAH G CATTELL.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, M.D., thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments connected by a Lady. 5 20§

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
9 10§ GOLDSMITHS HALL, LIBRARY Street

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York Ledger weeklies, etc. 7 2

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW AND SHORT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGION.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
Trains will run on this road as follows:—
GOING SOUTH.
7:30 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, at Junction of P. & E. R. R., stopping at principal stations, arrives at Oleopolis at 10 10, and at Oil City at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Franklin and other points.
1:10 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Oil City at 5:30 P. M.
7:30 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis; arrives at Oil City at 8:15 A. M.
6:40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis, and arrives at Oil City at 8 15 A. M.
GOING NORTH.
6:40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City, arrives at Oleopolis at 7 20 A. M., making close connection for Pithole.
9:25 A. M., Trough Train. Leaves Oil City, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Irvineton at 12 40 P. M., making close connection with trains on P. & E. R. R., bound East and West.
12:30 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stops at all principal stations, and arrives at Irvineton at 4 10 P. M., making close connection for points West, and connecting with latter train Easton P. & E. R. R.
5:40 P. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City arrives at Oleopolis at 6:25 P. M., making close connection for Pithole.
By this route, passengers leaving Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6:25 A. M., have an hour for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 11:30 A. M., or 22 hours from the time of starting.
Passengers leaving Erie at 10 25, reach Oil City at 4:50 P. M., or can stop at Tidioute and remain to Erie same day.
Passengers leaving Oil City at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Philadelphia at 7:40 A. M. next day, or at Erie at 4:00 P. M. same day.
Passengers leaving Oil City at 12:30 P. M., arrive at Erie at 6:05 P. M. same afternoon, or at Philadelphia afternoon of the following day.
All trains south leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole, and at Oil City with trains for Franklin and other points.
All trains North leave Oil City after arrival of train from Franklin, connecting at Oleopolis with trains for Pithole, and at Irvineton with trains bound both East and West on P. & E. R. R.
NATHANIEL P. HOGARTH,
General Superintendent,
† Warren and Franklin Railroads.

NEW AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
1866. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1867.
From Thursday, November 22, 1866, trains leave Irvineton (at the junction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 396 miles from Philadelphia).
GOING SOUTH TO OIL CITY.
6:55 A. M. Mail Train arrives at Tidioute at 7 35 A. M.; Oleopolis at 9:10 A. M.; and Oil City at 4 50 A. M.
1:50 P. M. Express Train arrives at Tidioute at 2 30 P. M.; Oleopolis at 4 15 P. M.; and Oil City at 4:50 P. M.
GOING NORTH TO IRVINETON.
Trains leave Oil City as follows:—
9:10 A. M. Express Train arrives at Oleopolis at 9 50 A. M.; at Tidioute at 11:30 A. M.; and at Irvineton at 12 noon, making close connection with P. and E. Railroad trains for Philadelphia, and all points, both East and West. Passengers for Philadelphia by this train arrive there at 7 A. M.
1:20 P. M. Mail Train arrives at Oleopolis at 1:55 P. M.; Tidioute at 3 35 P. M.; and at Irvineton at 4:15 P. M., making close connection for the West. Philadelphia passengers by this train remain at Irvineton until 9 11 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 1:20 P. M.
All trains going South leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pit-hole City, and at Oil City with Atlantic and Great Western Railway trains for Reno, Franklin, and Meadville, and with trains on Farmers' Railway for Rouseville, Humboldt, Pumer, Rynd, Tarr and Story Farms, Petroleum Centre, etc.
All trains going North leave Oil City and Oleopolis after arrival of trains from above points.
By this route passengers can leave Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6:30 A. M., having 15 minutes for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 9:45 A. M. Time through only 22 hours. Or passengers can leave Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., arrive at Irvineton at 4:23 P. M., next day, remain over night, and take the 6:54 A. M. train South.
At Irvineton passengers will find four comfortable hotels, and first-class dining saloon in the depot.
Be sure to obtain through tickets and baggage checks at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, via Warren and Franklin Railway, the great short route to the Oil Region.
ISAAC BLAKSLEE, Superintendent.
BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Freight and Ticket Agent. †

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions. Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train passing Bethlehem at 12 55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Harisville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.
At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 2 35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.
At 3:45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6:45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10 45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.
At 4:20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Harisville take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 5 20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.
At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11 30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA
From Bethlehem at 9:15 A. M., 2:30 and 8:40 P. M.
2 35 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:00 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 5:15, and 7:05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7 30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11 50 A. M., and 3:05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:35 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot.
Office, No. 113 South THIRD Street. 1 1§

PITTSBURG, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE PAN HANDLE ROUTE WESTWARD.
Owing to the great distance saved by THIS ROUTE, the Government has assigned to it the carrying of the United States Mail to the principal cities of the West and Southwest.
THERE BEING BUT ONE CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND CINCINNATI AND BUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.
PASSENGERS BY THIS ROUTE WILL ARRIVE IN CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, CAIRO, AND ST. LOUIS, ONE TRAIN IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER LINE.
Fast time at 12:00 M. Passengers by this train take supper at Altoona; can take state room sleeping cars. Passengers are not subject to change at Pittsburg, but run through to Coshocton, affording an unbroken night's rest.
Night Express 11 P. M. Passengers can take sleeping cars through to Cincinnati with but one change; by this line you have the advantage of comfort and pleasure particularly for ladies travelling alone, and families with children, by this route between Philadelphia and all the principal points West and South.
Be sure to purchase tickets "VIA STEUBENVILLE" at
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OFFICE,
Corner of THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets,
Philadelphia.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent Steubenville, O.
JOHN B. MILLER,
General Eastern Passenger Agent,
No. 526 Broadway, New York.
JOHN DURAND, General Superintendent.
Pennsylvania Railroad Office, No 621 Chesnut street, and Thirtieth and Market streets, West Philadelphia. †

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Vine street Ferry daily, as follows (Sundays excepted):—
Mail, with Freight ..... 7:30 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation ..... 3 45 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC
Mail, with Freight ..... 1:25 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation ..... 6 10 A. M.
Junction Accommodation, to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street ..... 5:30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Jackson ..... 6:30 A. M.
1 AD'ONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS leave Vine street ferry daily at 10:15 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave Haddonfield at 7 and 3 15 P. M.
† JOHN G BRYANT, Agent

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
VIA THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES
to Crisfield, Maryland, and thence by the Great Southern Inland Steam Navigation Company's Steamers to Norfolk, Virginia,
CONNECTING WITH THE
GREAT VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR-LINE RAILWAY,
to Memphis, Nashville, Atlanta, and all points South and Southwest.
This route offers advantages over all competing transportation lines. Shippers by this line save both time and money.
THE MARINE RISK BETWEEN CRISFIELD AND NORFOLK IS ASSUMED BY THE COMPANY,
thus offering the inducements of an
ALL RAIL BILL OF LADING,
with guaranteed time from Philadelphia to all prominent Southern and Southwestern points.
FREIGHTS

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

Statement of One of the Crew of the Henrietta—The Second Officer Said to Have Been Swept Overboard, Etc.

Thomas Darcey, one of the crew of the Henrietta, who arrived on Tuesday in the Bremen, from Southampton, gives the following statement in reference to the passage of the Henrietta:—

We had a good but rough passage from Sandy Hook to Cowes. From the time we left here we stood on our course to the eastward right through. On the first night, between 4 and 6 o'clock, the Fleetwing and Vesta were both visible; the Fleetwing being directly to windward of us, and in my judgment about three miles away. The Vesta was right ahead of us, about a quarter of a mile. I had the wheel then, from 4 to 6 o'clock, and during that time we were in the wake of the Vesta and were steering in the same course. We overhauled her about 6 o'clock, when we were sailing abreast of her and ranging ahead. When I came on deck at 8 o'clock again, I asked the man on the lookout where those yachts were, for I could not see them, and he said that the Vesta had gone across our bows and had stood to the northward. The Fleetwing was not visible after that night, and I did not see either of them again until we arrived at Cowes. We had an extremely rough passage, and the fore gaff topsail sheets were carried away twice to my knowledge. John Cole, the second officer, was shook off the main boom while shaking the reefs out of the mainsail. The hands had been ordered to make sail. Mr. Cole lay out to cast off the errings and let go the reef tackle. The boom was just let go quarter and she broached to, and it shook the main boom, and the crotch rope was not fast properly, but was a little slack, and it took Mr. Cole and threw him over the main boom. He was not swept overboard, as stated before, but held on with his right hand to the reef pennant of the mainsail, and came aboard with the first officer, Mr. Jones. The latter caught hold of him and hauled him aboard. We were all hands on deck. Mr. Cole then promptly went out again and performed his duty in a seamanlike manner; for we were all interested in having the Henrietta win the race. He went out again on the main boom, and everything being clear, we set the mainsail. We then went below, being on the starboard watch, and the port watch made all sail on the ship. From 12 to 4 o'clock, all sails being set, she bore on her course all the time, and afterwards made Scilly Lights at a quarter to 8 o'clock at night on the 24th of December, a half a point on the weather bow. When we went below in my watch we were close-hauled. When we made Scilly lights we stood to the south of it, and weathered that, and when I came on deck again I sighted the Lizard light, running with all fore and aft sails set, including squaresail. We then made Land's End with a full head of canvas. When we came right in we got a pilot close to the Isle of Wight from a pilot boat off the island. We then took in the squaresail, and Captain Samuels told the pilot to heave to and come aboard as quick as possible. Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., was on deck at the same time, and so were Mr. Jerome and Mr. Knapp. We were in a hurry to get in, having a free wind. Captain Samuels said:—"Lower that boat, and come aboard quick, or I will not wait for you. I will run in myself, hurry aboard!" We were close on to the land. We were running on to the land—everything free, right in for the Needles. When the pilot came aboard we asked him how long he had been out, and he said since 6 o'clock the night previous, from the Isle of Wight. We asked him if he had seen any American yachts that had arrived in sight, and he said "No;" when we gave three hearty cheers and then a "tiger" for the Henrietta and James Gordon Bennett, Jr. We carried the squaresail and all other sail, and made for the Isle of Wight, and got there close on to dusk, between 4 and 5 o'clock on Christmas. We went direct to the anchorage, and didn't know whether there was either of the other yachts there or not until we sent up our rockets and signals, and finding no answer to those, concluded we were the first in. Boats from the shore brought aboard members of the Royal Yacht Club, as well as citizens and boatmen, when we were informed that no other American yacht had yet arrived at Cowes. We then gave three hearty cheers again for the Henrietta, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., and Captain Samuels. When the yacht was beheld by the people congregated on the shores at Cowes, they gave the successful yacht a hearty round of cheers, which was responded to by the crew and passengers of the Henrietta in true American style. Mr. Bennett then invited all hands to "splice the main-brace," and told them to enjoy themselves. They availed themselves of the invitation, and "spliced the main-brace" doubly. The people of Cowes and others assembled around the yacht, and asked numerous questions in regard to the race. We enjoyed our Christmas at Cowes in true American style, but I did not see either the Fleetwing or Vesta come in, not being on deck at the time.—*N. Y. Herald.*

An Infuriated Husband Kills His Wife and her Mother, and Sets Fire to the House, Leaving Them in the Flames.

CHICAGO, January 16.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Valparaiso, Ind., forty-three miles from this city, on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne road, the details of which are as follows:—Chauncey Page, a jeweller of Valparaiso, some time ago had trouble with his wife which led to a separation, the wife going as a servant into the family of an old man residing in the vicinity. About 9 o'clock last night Page went to the house, and succeeded in obtaining an interview with his wife.

A quarrel arose between them, during which Page threw his wife upon the floor, beat and kicked her in a terrible manner, and left her for dead. He then went to an adjoining room, and, with a heavy poker, which he snatched from the fireplace, killed both the old man and woman. As if to cover up the horrible crime, the wretch then set fire to the house and fled to the woods.

His wife in the meantime revived, and as the flames and smoke were encircling her, managed to crawl from the burning building, when she was rescued by the neighbors, who had been attracted to the spot by the fire.

The excitement in Valparaiso is intense; business is entirely suspended, and the entire population are out to-day scouring the country for the murderer.

[LATER.]

Later news from the Valparaiso tragedy states that it was Page's wife and her mother who were killed. He shot them with a revolver. The person who escaped was a young girl, who was terribly mangled, and is not expected to recover.

Eyre, Artemus Ward, and Ellen Craft.

The Boston *Commonwealth* says:—Ellen Craft, wife of William Craft, with whom she escaped from a plantation in Georgia—she habited as a Southern gentleman, he as her body-servant—is, as you may judge by the manner of her escape, almost white. She is also quite good-looking, quite intelligent, and is welcomed in the best society of London. Lately she met at a dinner company, without knowing it, ex-Governor Eyre, and as fate would have it, fell to talking of the Jamaica affair with him. Ellen knows how to use her tongue with considerable effect, and the ex-Governor was somewhat amazed and embarrassed to hear himself terribly castigated by a lady of whose relation to the negro race he had no idea whatever. While the conversation was going on, some one hinted to her that the person to whom she was uttering her indignation was no other than ex-Governor Eyre himself; whereupon, frankly and unembarrassed, she turned upon him and said, solemnly:—"Do not you, yourself, feel now that poor Gordon was most unjustly executed?" The ex-Governor, upon this, was overwhelmed with confusion, turned very red, excused himself, and walked to the other end of the room.

Ellen is a kind of a missionary among the grandees here. She was the other day at a fine dinner where Artemus Ward was a guest, and came out bluntly with, "They tell me, Mr. Browne, that you are always very hard upon the poor negro." Artemus, who was entirely unaware of the race of the person with whom he was conversing, replied, "Now, who told you that?" "Well, a good many people; but, in fact, there is a good deal in your books that would never have been written by a friend of that unfortunate race." Artemus colored considerably, for he felt that the company he was in felt a certain sympathy with her rebuke; and he said, "Not at all; I abuse white people as much as I do the blacks." "Well," rejoined Ellen, looking him straightly in the eye, "I hope you will never again write anything which shall make people believe that you are against the negro." Is it not passing strange that an intelligent and refined fugitive slave should be over here confronting and rebuking in high places the enemies of her people?

Restoration of the Head of Richelieu.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* writes:—"I was the first to announce that Richelieu had lost his head, and had found it again. The ceremony of restoring the head, or rather the face, of his eminence to his tomb, which contains the rest of his body, was performed yesterday (December 15), at 12 o'clock. A dense crowd thronged the Place de la Sorbonne long before the hour.

"Precisely at midday the doors of the ancient church were thrown open, and a most imposing sight struck the eye. A catafalque of black velvet, at the corners of which were four splendid candelabras, occupied the centre of the nave, while hangings of dark crimson velvet, fringed with gold, covered the walls of the edifice. Around the catafalque bishops and other church dignitaries, in full vestments, were seated; beyond were ranged in order of rank the forty academicians, the heads of all the colleges of France, the professors of theology, etc.

"Among the most remarkable men assembled at this ceremony were Monseigneurs the Bishops of Silva, of La Rochelle, of Chalons, of Nancy, etc., MM. Berryer and Camille Domet, and General Zamoisky. The family of Richelieu was represented by the present duke. His Grace the Archbishop of Paris arrived at 12 and received the Minister of Public Instruction, attended by his secretary and his *chef du cabinet*, on his entrance. One of the University beadles bore the oaken coffer which enclosed the precious relic, and handed it to Mgr. Darboy, who carried it on a gorgeous *civiere* to the centre of the church. A cardinal's scarlet hat lay on the oaken box. His Grace pronounced a short address, in which he expressed the thanks of the Emperor to his Excellency M. Duruy for having been the means of restoring part of the remains of one of the most illustrious men of France to the church. The mass for the dead was then recited, and his Grace Mgr. Darboy and the Minister of Public Instruction descended into the Richelieu family vault to witness the disposition of the coffer on the Cardinal's coffin.

"Two slabs of black marble have been placed in the wall of the vault, on which an inscription in Latin records the event of yesterday. His eminence was buried at the Sorbonne on the 15th December 1662—that is, precisely two hundred and four years ago. He must have been admirably embalmed, as his features are quite perfect, and even retain a life-like expression."

A King's Debts.—In John Bruce's "Calendar of State Papers" of the reign of Charles I, now publishing in a series of volumes by Longmans, London, there are many petitions from tradesmen to the King, praying for the settlement of their claims. Hester Rogers, widow of a royal jeweller, complains that she is utterly unable to pay three pounds sterling ship-money, for which she was in custody, there being two thousand pounds owing to her late husband for jewels delivered in the first year of the King's reign, besides one thousand two hundred and forty-eight pounds due from the King's mother, Queen Anne of Denmark. The non-payment of this money has ruined herself and children. There are petitions from his Majesty's silkman, his Majesty's poulterer, and his Majesty's fishmonger, also asking for the payment of debts long due.

SKATING PARKS.

GRAND FETE SUR LA GLACE,

To be given at the

EASTWICK SKATING PARK,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Commencing at 2 P. M and closing at 10 P. M., on a day during the present Winter, due notice of which will be given in the daily papers.

Subscribers and their friends can procure tickets at the ticket office at the entrance of the Park, and at No. 408 WALNUT St., and from any of the Managers.

JAMES PAGE, Chairman.

CHARLES HARMAR, Treasurer.

N. B.—Subscribers to the Park will be admitted on the day of the "Fete." 1 17 3t

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,

FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.

ICE REFLOODED AND SMOOTH. Snow removed. Good Skating Afternoon and Evening. The Satterlee Band as usual.

MONDAY EVENING, January 21,

BY REQUEST, GRAND COTERIE FANTASTIQUE

To the patrons of the "CENTRAL," and their friends. For tickets and programmes, apply at the Park, or to Mr. H. C. RISLEY, at the Continental. 1 17 4t

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!

WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK,

THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.

THE SNOW ALL REMOVED

ICE IN SPLENDID CONDITION—MADE PERFECTLY SMOOTH BY OUR PATENT ICE PLANE.

PARK OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.

SKATING BY MOONLIGHT. Fine Band of Music.

ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Access to the Park (by a few minutes' ride) by the Market street or Walnut street cars.

SPECIAL NOTICE—When the signs are on the above-named cars the skating is always good. 1*

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

RICH LACE CURTAINS.

The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are receiving from the late

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

Nottingham Lace Curtains,

From Ordinary to Rich Style.

French Lace Curtains,

From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO

Vestibule Lace,

Embroidered Muslin Curtains,

Jacquard Muslin Curtains, and

Curtain Muslins in great variety

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ART ASSOCIATION.

THE LAST WEEK.

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE.

THE LAST CHANCE.

The Award of Premiums to be Made at Two and a half o'clock P. M.,

ON MONDAY NEXT,

On the Stage of the Opera House, at Chicago.

The Philadelphia Committee left for Chicago last evening.

Arrangements have been made to receive

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UP TO

SATURDAY, 19th INSTANT,

AT

No. 607 CHESNUT STREET,

(Bulletin Building)

AND

AT THE PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,

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A FEW SHARES ONLY REMAIN.

CERTIFICATES $5.

Open at both places until 10 o'clock P. M. each day.

T. B. PUGH, Secretary.

1 14 mtuthf4t] SOLE AGENT IN PHILADELPHIA

INSURANCE COMPANIES

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia. FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE. INCORPORATED 1804.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in accordance with a provision of its Charter:—

Marine premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1867		$252,502 80
Marine premiums not determined January 1, 1866		55,146 62
		$307,649 42
Fire premiums same period	$40,261 27	
Fire premiums undetermined January 1, 1866	12,872 37	
		53,133 64
		$360,783 06
Earned premiums during the year ending as above:—		
On Marine risks		$251,497 23
On Fire risks		33,602 56
Received from interests on investments and salvages		46 431 49
		$311 531 28
Losses expenses, etc., during the same time:—		
Losses Marine		$238,279 06
do. Fire		12,784 81
Return Premiums		26 690 53
Reinsurances		21,642 14
Expenses and Commissions		24 498 19
United States and State Taxes		7,974 54
		$330,570 16
Commutation to customers in lieu of scrip		$25,533 09

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1867.

United States 5-20 Coupon Bonds, 1881		11,500 00
Do. 7-30 do 1867		5,400 00
Do. 5-20 do 1882		11 6 0 00
Do. registered, 1882		5,000 00
State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. coupon bonds		10,000 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. bonds		15,000 00
City of Pittsburg 6 per cent bonds		3 000 00
City of Pittsburg 5 per cent. bonds		7,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds, 1889		11,200 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds, 1875		3,500 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad mortgage bonds		17,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage bonds		1,000 00
Do. do. second do. do		1,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds		10 000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds		10,000 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds		14 610 00
Schuylkill Navigation Canal Bonds		10,000 00
Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds		11 000 00
166 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.		8 300 00
100 " North Pennsylvania Railroad		5,0 0 00
196 " Wyoming Valley Canal Co.		5,3 0 00
68 " Philadelphia National Bank		6 800 00
88 " Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank		8,800 00
1438 " Union Mutual Insurance Co.		28,780 00
88 " Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.		2,200 00
160 " Phœnix Insurance Co.		1,600 00
4 " American West India Co.		400 00
20 " Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Co.		5,000 00
$2425 scrip North Pennsylvania Railroad		2,425 00
$360 Union Mutual Insurance Co.		360 00
		$236 114 38
Bills receivable		75 569 04
Cash in Bank		49,489 14
Due for unsettled premiums		24,831 93
		$386 024 49

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,	H. F. Robinson,
S. Destouet,	Samuel C. Cook,
A. E. Borie,	James R. Campbell,
Francis Tete,	William S. Baird,
John H. Irwin,	Charles Wheeler,
Newberry A. Smith,	S. Dethert,
Henry Lewis,	Norris S. Cummings,
William C. Kent,	Solomon Townsend,
J. P. Steiner,	F. Lavergne.
Edward L. Clark,	John Moss,
George Lewis,	J. B. Perot,
Ellis Yarnall.	George H. Sheble.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.

JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 1 15 12t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In conformity with an Act of Assembly of April 5, 1842, this company publish the following list of their assets, viz.:—

Mortgages, being all first mortgages, in the city of Philadelphia	$279 600 00
Bills Receivable	31,250 00
Real Estate	30,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan	19,444 41
Camden and Amboy Company Loan	53,433 55
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan	8,692 50
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company stock, 479 shares	21,820 50
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Loan	24,600 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	10 000 00
Do. do. Stock, 300 shares	14,419 05
North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	18,912 50
Harrisburg, Lancaster, etc. Railroad Loan	9 425 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Loan	17,570 00
Delaware Division Company Loan	5 400 00
United States Loan, 6 per cent 1881 Loan	20 000 00
Do. do. 7 30 do do	25,000 00
Do. do. 7 30 do do	50,000 00
Do. do. 7-30 do. 1868 do	10 000 00
Do. do. 5-20 do. do	50,000 00
Pennsylvania State Loan	28,000 00
Philadelphia City Sixes	47 1 0 00
Do. Fives	4,088 75
Cincinnati Sixes	4 572 51
Pittsburg do.	5,585 00
Philadelphia Bank, 234 shares	24,340 26
Western do. 220 do	11,000 03
Girard do. 125 do	6 6 9 00
Bank of North America, 100 shares	10 000 00
Franklin Fire Ins. Co. 20 do	2,807 73
Marayunk Gas Company, 20 do	993 88
Cash on hand	37,680 51
	$927,152 54

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

January 1, 1867. 1 15 7t

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON AND THE PURE HARD GREENWOOD COAL. Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4 5

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COTTON GOODS.

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

NEW YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
AMOSKEAG,
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WIDE SHEETINGS,
12-4 HUGUENOT,
10-4 UTICA,
10-4 WALTHAM,

PILLOW MUSLINS,
5-4 WALTHAM,
5-4 UTICA,
5-4 NASHUA,
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By the Piece at Wholesale Prices.

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CHEAP PANT STUFFS.

LATE IN SEASON---PRICES LOW.

ELEGANT HEAVY CASSIMERES, $1 25.
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GOOD ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, $1 00.

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GREAT REDUCTION.

FROSTED BEAVERS.
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FINE OVERCOATINGS.
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EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

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PRICE & WOOD,

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HAVE JUST OPENED

One bale of Domet Flannels, 31¼ cents; same goods as have been selling at 45 cents.

Good All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 40, and 50c.

Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels, 58, 60 and 65 cents.

7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.

Best quality Shirting Flannels.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Good yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 20, 23, 25, and 28 cents.

5-4 Pillow-case Muslins, 25, 28, 35 cents.

6-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.

Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 19, 23, and 25 cents.

Best Quality American Prints, 18½ cents.

A good assortment of Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

Russia Crash, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, and 20 cents.

Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.

Linen Bird-eye, for Aprons.

Best makes Shirting Linens.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Cambries, Jaconets, Nainsook, Victoria Lawn, and Swiss Muslins.

A cheap lot of Plaid Muslins.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs, of Bertrand Millicent's make, at 40, 44, 47, 50, 58, 69, 75, 87½c., and $1.

Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 50c. to $1. [10 22

A large assortment of Cloth Gloves, very cheap.

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628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round

THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 4 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1 30 springs, $1 10; and 40 springs $1 25.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and price

Manufactory and Salesrooms

No. 628 ARCH Street,

12 6 7m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.
5-4 Bleached Muslin, called extra heavy, 25 cents.
10-4 Utica Bleached Sheeting, 95 cents.
One bale wide Domet Flannel, 31 cents.
One bale all-wool Flannel, 38 cents.
Best yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 25 cents.
Table Linens, from 50 cents to $1.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 62c. to $1.
2000 yards selected styles of Calicoes.
Canton Flannels, 20, 22, 23, 25, 28c., etc.
All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Superfine yard-wide Shaker Flannel, 60 cents.
Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
$5 75 large size all-wool Blankets.
Unbleached Muslins, best makes, all widths.
Russia Crash, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20c., etc.
Bargains in Linen Towels, 18¾, 25, and 36 cents.
Balmoral Skirts, $1 75—over 50 dozen sold.
Ladies' Merino Vests at reduced prices, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

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In Anticipation of Removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc.,

Embracing Novelties Adapted for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

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THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS

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NEW ORLEANS,

TO AVOID DELAY (THE POTOMAC BEING CLOSED BY ICE) SHOULD BUY TICKETS BY THE

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Trains leave Depot,

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,

BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, DAILY (Saturday excepted), at 11 P. M., Arriving in Norfolk at 4 P. M. the following day, FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the office of the Company, No 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK, GENERAL AGENT.

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The undersigned would respectfully ask the attention of shippers to the ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE between Philadelphia and the South.

Merchants and others desirous of avoiding frequent changes and water transportation, will please mark their freight via O. & A. R. R.—Rail, and send to depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad BROAD and PRIME Streets.

Cars run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg without breaking bulk

Dray receipts furnished, and Bills of Lading signed at the through freight office of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 105 South FIFTH Street below Chesnut.

Rates guaranteed as low at all times as by other

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Agent Orange and Alexandria Railroad,

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H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

OLD RYE WHISKY,

FOR FAMILIES AND THE TRADE.

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C VAN BEIL,

FINE OLD SHERRY WINES.

For Families and the Trade.

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

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VERY SUPERIOR BRANDY,

For Medicinal and other uses.

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

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CHAMPAGNES

OF ALL FAVORITE BRANDS.

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